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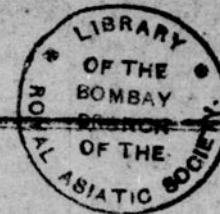
INSURANCE

The credit for this
belongs to our people.

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VOL. XVIII NO. 205-

BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1930



PRICE ONE ANNA

GRADUATES STAND BY CONGRESS

Poor Polling For Varsity Seat In Bombay Council

20 VOTES IN ONE HOUR

Ahmedabad Registers Three Votes Only

In four hours only 80 voters turned up at the Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Friday morning, to poll in the general elections to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay University Constituency. Dull voting throughout was the feature of the elections.

There are four candidates in the field contesting for one seat. The number of voters who came to the polls in the morning forms a microscopic percentage of the total number of 2,724 voters in the constituency in Bombay alone.

The figure reveals that an overwhelming majority of voters kept away in obedience to the Congress Mandate.

WHERE WAS PRADHAN?
When polling commenced at 8 in the morning, one of the candidates Mr. R. G. Pradhan was himself absent. The other three candidates, namely, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Dr. R. N. Ranina and Major S. A. Paymaster waited anxiously at the entrance for the arrival of voters.

No voters arrived for some time, but instead a car conveying five girl members of the Hindustani Seva Dal drew up in front of the Convocation Hall. The girls lined up at the entrance of the hall for picketing.

"Stop your vote and save your country's soul!" A banner with this inscription was exhibited by volunteers of the Seva Dal outside the University Gardens.

A LATE ARRIVAL.
Mr. Pradhan, one of the candidates arrived half an hour late and this became the subject of comment among the other candidates and spectators who were on the scene.

Noticing the arrival of the women pickets, the police also made their appearance. Deputy Inspector Macarty accompanied by two other officers and a dozen constables stationed themselves near the Hall. Picketing was, however, very peaceful.

For the first half an hour only ten voters arrived and these were men bent up with age. One old man with a turban had to be helped out from his car and piloted by two canvassers to the voting booth.

At 11 a.m. only 30 votes had been registered, which worked out at one vote in every six minutes. The next one hour saw rather "brisk" voting in that, one person came every two or three minutes! Before recess time (12 noon) only 30 had voted.

The fair picketers did their best to persuade the voters from entering the booth, but the latter had come determined to exercise their votes. Some young men unwilling to resist the sweet persuasion of the pickets waited for the opportunity of the pickets moving from the entrance and then sneaked inside.

THE DEFIANT KNIGHTS.
Sir Phiroze Sethna, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad came to the polls. The latter was stopped by a picket who requested him "Please don't vote," which was not heeded.

Miss Contractor of the Chandra Ramji Girls' High School and a Deccan lady, were the only women voters who voted in the morning. They turned a deaf ear to the requests of the pickets.

Dr. Poonswamy Meshri, Corporator, was also stopped by the pickets, but he was adamant, and recorded his vote. Among others who came to the polls were Justice Mr. Madgaonkar and Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate.

It appeared that a majority of those who voted were Parsis, although a number of Hindus also participated in the elections. The Parsi votes were divided between the two candidates Messrs. Ranina

and Paymaster. Among the two Dr. Ranina seemed to be leading.

The Hindu voters voted for Rao Bahadur Kale who, when asked about his chances, remarked like a fatalist "I have done my duty. The result I leave to God."

There was no election between 12 and 1 p.m. this being the recess time.

200 VOTES BY 2 P.M.
By 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about 200 votes were recorded. Dr. Ranina gaining a majority of them.

SWEET PERSUASION.
During the afternoon there was another five hour's polling, but voting was again very dull. The girl pickets of the Hindustani Seva Dal succeeded in persuading many voters to go back without recording their votes.

A typical instance was that of an Engineer, Mr. Patkar, who while trying to enter the University Hall was accosted by the pickets, who begged him "For country's sake don't vote." Mr. Patkar withdrew and tried to go in by another door but the pickets followed him and entreated him not to vote.

Thereupon Mr. Patkar gave up his attempt and with a bow to the pickets drove back amidst cheers. Close upon this incident another engineer Mr. S. K. Talgeri also yielded to the persuasion of the pickets and did not exercise his vote.

Many voters made enquiries at the University Garden gates whether there was picketing inside and when they heard that women were picketing they left the place. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and most of the High Court Judges exercised their votes.

The election came to a close at 6 p.m. and it was ascertained that out of 2,724 voters in the constituency only 521 voters had exercised their votes, which means that less than 19 per cent of the total number of voters came to the polls.

COMMUNALISM RAMPANT!
As regards the chances of the respective candidates, it is stated that Dr. Ranina who received the bulk of Parsi votes might lead with about 200 votes and Rao Bahadur Kale who had the backing of the Hindu voters might come second with about 150 votes. Major Paymaster, who polled well in the morning, is said to have secured nearly an equal number. The chances of Mr. Pradhan are said to be poor. Much will depend, however, on the voting in other centres of the Presidency.

Counting of votes takes place on September 22.

KALE LEADS AT POONA.
POONA, Sept. 12.
Out of 243 Poona votes for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, Rao Bahadur Kale polled 225, the remainder being equally distributed between Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Dr. Ranina and Major Paymaster.—A. P.

POLLING AGENT AND CANDIDATE DO NOT TURN UP!
KUMTA, Sept. 11.
Yesterday there was a successful hartal throughout the taluka. Council voting was the duller affair, as out of 1,500 voters in the Kumta Taluka, only 29 voted, mostly officials. In one ward of Kumta proper, not a single voter.

(Continued on page 9.)



ANXIETY IN THE BRITISH HEAVEN.
The Queen: "Edward, just take a look down there and see whether I'm still Empress of India."
—Kladderatsch, Berlin.

MR. R. S. PANDIT ARRESTED

Publisher Of Patel Inquiry Committee
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.
Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, the son-in-law of Pandit Motilal Nehru, was arrested at his house at about 4 o'clock this afternoon and taken to Naiin Central Jail.

Mr. Pandit was the Secretary of the Peshawar Enquiry Committee appointed by the Congress. It is understood the arrest is made under Section 124-A. Pandit Motilal on hearing the news immediately motored to his daughter's house where a number of friends had gathered.—A. P.

MOTILALJI UNDER UNANI TREATMENT

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.
Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have put himself under observation by a local Unani physician and, if permitted by him, will leave for Mussorie to-morrow.—A. P.

Coronation Of King Nadir Khan

Festivities To Begin On Oct 6
(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 12.
Now that King Nadir has settled well on the Kabul "Gadi" and has gained some popularity by the manner he has conducted his regime there are proposals for his coronation. It is understood the coronation is being fixed for October 6 and that the festivities will continue for a week. These will not be very lavish as the Kabul Treasury cannot afford much extravagance. A number of people in India who are known to the King or to his relations and staff are being invited.

This decision to hold the Coronation also puts end to rumours set afloat in some European countries recently that there was unrest in Afghanistan and that Ammaullah had an intention of trying his luck again for the Kabul Throne. These rumours are entirely without foundation.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: "Statements have appeared in some papers that cholera is prevailing in the Visapur Jail. These are incorrect. There have been no cases whatsoever of cholera in that prison."

Poon's Youthful Dictator



K. B. Mehendale, the Poon Youth League Dictator, was jailed last week.

LONDON CONFERENCE

Lloyd George To Preside

LONDON, Sept. 12.
The "News Chronicle" in a leading article, says that it has found the "world's Best Chairman" for the Round Table Conference. It eliminates Mr. MacDonald as the task should be a full-time one—man job, also Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who lacks the " requisite experience and appropriate personality," and suggests the name of Mr. Lloyd George, "whose experience as a negotiator is unique and whose personality is a rare diplomatic asset. No living person would so efficiently handle the Conference."

The paper mentions also Lord Irwin and Lord Sankey.
REPLY TO O'DWYER.
The Indian Empire Society is publishing a reply by Sir Michael O'Dwyer to Mr. Sastri's views on the Simon Report. In the course of the reply Sir M. O'Dwyer maintains that Parliament is not pledged to Dominion Status for India and in any case the right of secession by any Dominion is denied by the highest constitutional authorities.

Sir M. O'Dwyer expects Mr. Sastri's arguments to be adopted by an influential section at the Round Table Conference, and wishes that they could be challenged by Sir John Simon's luminous and penetrating intellect.—Reuter.

STROMBOLI ERUPTS.

Hamlets On Fire.

ISLAND SURMOUNTED BY SMOKE.
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Rome.—With thunderous explosion Stromboli suddenly erupted, the whole of the cone of the volcano shooting up lava in the air and caused a number of fires in the surrounding hamlets. Lipari, the island home of political suspects, was simultaneously rocked by an earthquake. Stromboli is now surmounted by dense halo of smoke. One death is reported.—Reuter.

DESTROYER SENT TO RESCUE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.
Rome.—The latest casualties due to Stromboli eruption are four dead and nine injured. One woman is missing. Stromboli is now normal.

In response to an urgent appeal from the terror-stricken inhabitants, a destroyer and two auxiliary craft have been despatched from Messina and also relief ship with tents and provisions.

LATER.
Five persons have been killed and 15 seriously injured as a result of the eruption which was characterised by the unusual feature, namely, a stream of red-hot sand which poured from the lip of volcano 50 yds. wide and did great damage along its course which fortunately was not long.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE TAMASHA.

Not To Be Staged Till Mid-November.
SIMLA, Sept. 11.
It is understood that as the work of the Imperial Conference will continue a little longer than was anticipated the Indian Round Table Conference will not commence its sittings till the second week of November.—A. P.

Simla Official Dow To Climb Down In Oct

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Sept. 12.
I understand that the officers of the Government of India would close at Simla about the second week in October and their move to Delhi would be completed by the first week in November. The first office to arrive in Delhi will be the Railway Board which will open here on October 24. The Public Service Commission will commence work here from 25th followed by the Legislature Department on 26th and Industries and Labour on 27th. It is expected the whole Secretariat be in full swing by November 1.

Chittagong Armoury Raid Trial

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 12.
Proceedings in the Armoury Raid Trial before the Special Tribunal will begin afresh to-day in order that Ganesh Ghosh, Loknath Bal and Ananda Gupta who were arrested in Chanderanore may be tried jointly with other accused. The announcement was made by the President of the Tribunal when it resumed its sitting to-day.

The Public Prosecutor, opening the case for the Crown, connected these three men with overt acts alleged to have been committed by those already on trial.

Those who were reported to have made confessional statements have retracted them saying that they were not made voluntarily.—A. P.

Repression In U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.
Pandit Krishnand Upreti, a member of the Almorah District Board, has been convicted under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Lala Nandlal Shah who was arrested at Chamoli (Almorah) has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Intimidation Ordinance.

A report from Kashipur (Nainital) shows that several further arrests have been made under the same Ordinance.—A. P.

FRONTIER VILLAGES BOMBED

KHWAJAK LASHKAR ON MOVE

Party Of 1000 Tribesmen Dispersed.
SIMLA, Sept. 12.
The Royal Air Force reconnaissance along Kurram border reported activities of hostiles in Peiwar and Khariachi area. Camp fires and the movement of several small parties were seen. Royal Aircraft were again heavily fired on. No air offensive action was taken.

A Khwajak Lashkar which started to move towards Parachinar but was opposed by Haji Khel who recently submitted to Government and was forced to disperse. Ten aircraft bombing attacks were made on Khwajak villages yesterday.

Yesterday aeroplanes were again employed on reconnaissance on all areas. No other activity was seen.

In Kurram the enemy continued to fire from positions on the Frontier through yesterday and last night. The artillery dispersed a party of 1,000 which had collected half a mile north of Peiwar Kotai. A. P.

A "COMMUNISTS" ARRESTED AT CAIRO

Because They Had Anti-British Papers.
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Cairo.—Importance is attached to the arrest of two men and two women Communists alleged to be agents of the Soviet International. The men are Paul Dietrich, a German Jew and member of Palestinian Communists; and the women are Ehrlich and Nomburg, Russian Jewesses and secretaries of Dietrich. The women were found in possession of violently anti-British documents.—Reuter.

BENGALI BOY STUDENT ARRESTED

Magistrate Grants Bail.
RANGOON, Sept. 12.
Bail for Mr. A. M. Das, a student of the Bengal Academy, one of the four Bengalis arrested on a charge of highway robbery, was granted to-day for Rs. 2,000 in two sureties by the Fourth Additional Magistrate, who has fixed the hearing for the 24th instant.

Mr. N. C. Sen, defence Counsel, filed the school certificate and his horoscope which showed that Das' age was now 15 years and three months, while Dr. Poh who examined him stated that Das would be between 16 and 17 years, but he could not determine his age definitely.

The Public Prosecutor having no objection to grant of bail if the accused was below sixteen, the Magistrate granted bail.—A. P.

18 School Pickets Jailed In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.
Picketing of the Modern High School was continued to-day, but no arrests were made.

The City Magistrate has sentenced 18 accused arrested during the last two days to four months' rigorous imprisonment each and fines in the case of some of them, under the Picketing Ordinance.—A. P.

A MADRAS KNIGHT FOR ROME

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 12.
It is understood that Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya will lead the Indian delegation to the forthcoming General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture which meets at Rome on October 14th Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner, will be the other Indian delegate.

Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya is expected to leave Simla on 18th inst.

"IMPETUS TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT."

No Terrorist Outrages.

LABOUR SITUATION IN BOMBAY.
SIMLA, September 11.
The breakdown of the conversations may give a slight and temporary impetus to the civil disobedience movement. On the other hand, the conversations have been unscrupulously used in many parts of the country as evidence that Government were anxious for a settlement on any terms and have been employed to encourage volunteers to defy the law on the assurance that the prisoners would very shortly be released. This opportunity for organised misrepresentation is now removed.

"It may also be expected that moderate opinion will recognise that while Government were right to afford all facilities to public-spirited persons for the pursuance of any efforts that they might make in the cause of peace, the responsibility for the breakdown of the conversations must be attributed to the extravagant and impractical attitude of the Congress."

NO TERRORIST OUTRAGES.

"There have been no terrorist outrages during the week and in two directions, counter-measures have met with considerable success. It is, of course, too much to hope that these successes will bring the movement under effective control, for owing largely to the unrestrained appeals made to youths for some months past, and to the exaltation of assassins as

Irish Women Support Indian Cause

(THRO SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE BOMBAY.)
Dated 12th Sept. 1930.
Miss Una Dix, Secretary of the Irish Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has sent to Mrs. Cousins, Secretary, Women's Indian Association, Madras, the strongest support of Irish women for the Indian movement for self-government. They follow every step in the struggle with the keenest interest and sympathy.

national heroes, the Terrorists' Party has obtained a large number of recruits, who must remain a source of potential danger."

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

In the United Provinces the picketing of educational institutions is still causing trouble. In one or two towns, the active assistance given by certain local authorities to the movement is a matter of some concern. In Assam there is still considerable interference with educational institutions and the harm done is indicated by the fact that in two Colleges alone, more than 9,000 daily units of study have been lost. In Bihar and Orissa the campaign against the payment of the Chaukdari tax is being carried on in several districts and on one or two occasions it has been necessary to make a display of force in order to secure collections. The reopening of Colleges after the vacation which ends about the middle of this month may be accompanied by student agitation and efforts are still being made to foment Sikh discontent.

LABOUR SITUATION IN BOMBAY

In Bombay city the labour situation is steadily growing worse. More than 45,000 mill hands are now out of work and although the Local Government are doing their best to send them to Government expense to their homes in the districts, many of them are unwilling to return as harvest operations are now well advanced, and there is little work for them to do.

In Gujarat, the position shows little change. There, the recent elections to the Legislature resulted in a very small proportion of the total number of votes being recorded for the non-Mahomedan seats in the South of the Presidency.

The Local Governments are taking vigorous action against organised defiance of forest laws. Following the declaration of various Associations as unlawful, action has been taken to break up the camps of volunteers.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd September, 1930, to the 5th October, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of a Dividend Warrant at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1930, payable on the 23rd October, 1930, to Ordinary shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 22nd day of September, 1930.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately. By Order of the Board, P. D. MAHALUXMIWALA, Secretary.

12th September, 1930. 1597

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the portion of Gibbs Road between its junction with Hughes Road and Pedder Road upto the Hanging Gardens will remain wholly closed to all traffic, pedestrian as well as vehicular, under Section 319 of the Municipal Act, till further notice. A. R. DALAL, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. 1602

NOTICE.

DR. R. S. TIRODKER, M.D. (London), has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at his Consultation Rooms, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. R3225

BHOPAL EXHIBITION, UDAIPUR.

Under the State patronage a big Industrial, Agricultural and Educational Exhibition will be held at Udaipur during the Dashera Week beginning from 20th September, 1930. Many Rajas, Zamindars, Farmers and other visitors assemble here on this occasion because of the famous Dashera festival. It will be a unique opportunity for merchants and traders to advertise their goods. Customs, municipal and other duties will not be levied and Railways have granted concession. A great chance for the Vendors of good wares to secure the patronage of State Departments. Udaipur is reputed to be the "Venice of India". There will be amusements, entertainments, Cinemas, Theatrical, Physical feats. The Exhibition will be an excellent chance for combining pleasure with business. For particulars apply to the Secretary.

GENERAL SECRETARY, Bhopal Exhibition, Udaipur. 1609

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public of P and G Wards that the work of taking the Annual Census of all children below 11 years of age (of Moslem girls below 10 years of age) except the boys and girls of European and Anglo-Indians in both the Wards, as required by the Education Department Notification No. 236 of 28th September, 1923 (Draft Rule No. 4, Clause IX) will commence from Wednesday, the 1st October, 1930. The Office of the Special Attendance Officer, P and G Wards, Bombay, for taking the necessary Annual Census is located in the Textile Institute Building, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12. The public is requested to co-operate with the Attendance Officer and his staff.

JETHALAL V. VORA, Chairman, Schools Committee. The Schools Committee's Office, Bombay, 9th September, 1930. 1593

Public Notices.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

2ND NOTICE.

As the accounts of the above Company were not ready at a sufficiently early date to be laid before the ordinary general meeting of the Company which, by notice in the Press dated the 15th August, 1930, was called for the 19th September, 1930, notice is now given that no business will be laid before that meeting which will, with the consent of those present, either be adjourned to 30th September at the time and place mentioned in the first notice or be dissolved. It will therefore not be necessary for Shareholders to attend that meeting. All notices which have been submitted to the Company for presentation to the meeting announced for the 19th September will be treated as valid for the meeting which is to be held on the 30th September as now separately announced.

By order of the Directors, TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents, JEHAINGIR R. D. TATA, Director. Bombay, 12th September, 1930. 1603

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Brune Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1930.
- To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares.
- To elect a Director in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election.
- To elect a Director in place of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 30th September 1930 both days inclusive. By Order of the Directors, TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents, JEHAINGIR R. D. TATA, Director. Bombay, 11th September 1930. 1605

NOTICE.

OUR POLICY-HOLDERS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. Mehta Bros., of SHROFF BAZAR, Godhra are no longer our Chief Agents. In future all correspondence and premium remittances must be sent either to the Company's Head Office at Calcutta or to its Branch Office at Bombay.

For the Himalaya Assurance Co. Ltd., A. A. KHAN, Branch Manager. Bombay, 12-9-30. 1608

Tender.

GONDAL RAILWAY. NOTICE FOR TENDER. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1931, to 31st December, 1931, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 11th October, 1930.

- Forms of tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.
- Earnest money of Rs. 250/- should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered unless such receipt is sent with the tender. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores".
- The Store-keeper preserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT, Store-keeper, Gondal Railway. GONDAL, Gondal, 22nd August, 1930. 1522

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

UDAIPUR STATE COTTON FACTORIES, MEWAR.

HEAD OFFICE: BHILWARA.

The General Manager invites tenders for the supply of Belting, Lubricating Oils, Machine Spare Parts, etc., for the five State Ginning and Pressing Factories.

The prescribed form of tender with specification and condition on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the General Manager's Office, Bhilwara, on a payment of Rs. 2 per form. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered. Tenders will be received at the General Manager's Office, from the 22-9-30 to 26-9-1930.

GENERAL MANAGER, Cotton Factories, Bhilwara. 1604

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LIMITED.

NARODA ROAD, Ahmedabad, dated 6th September, 1930.

Dear Sir,

We hereby beg to state for the information of the general public and particularly the parties concerned that with effect from 6th September, 1930, the Managing Agency of the New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Limited, has been TRANSFERRED from Messrs. Mamraj Sheonarain to Messrs. SHBONARAIN SURAJMAL NEMANI, of Bombay. All the correspondence of the above Mills will be carried out in the name and under the title of the aforesaid Seth Sheonarain Surajmal Nemani, as Managing Agents, henceforth.

Yours faithfully, For The New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad, Limited, B. K. ACHARYA, for Secretary. 1600

MYSORE GOVERNMENT 5 P.C. AND 5-12 P.C. LOANS—1930.

ARE NOW OPEN.

They are free of British Indian and Mysore Income-tax and interest is payable at all State Treasuries and District Treasuries in British India.

Subscriptions will be received by the Comptroller, Bangalore and by all branches of the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd. and the Bank of Mysore.

For subscribing to these loans, the Bank of Mysore gives advances repayable in easy instalments. 1587

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th Sept. 1930 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damaged cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. M. KOMADA, Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 703 OF 1930.

Re: RANGNATH KHEMRAJ and SHRINIVAS KHEMRAJ, both of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Khetwadi Back Road, outside the Fort. Until lately carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Khemraji Shrinivasdas at the said Khetwadi Back Road. Debtors. Ex-parte: Sir HUKUMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Knight. —Petitioner, Creditor.

On the 9th day of September 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as insolvent. Dated this 9th day of September, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar. 1607

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3624 of 1925. (1) NARANDAS VALLABHDAS, (2) HARIDAS VALLABHDAS, (3) KARSON DAS VALLABHDAS, (4) VIRJI VALLABHDAS, (5) BHANUBAI, daughter of Vallabhdas, and (6) RANJITBHAI NARANDAS, Plaintiffs.

vs. (1) VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS and (2) VELABAI, wife of Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be the creditors of the 1st Defendant down to the 7th day of December, 1925, including any renewals made after the 7th day of December, 1925, in respect of any debts incurred by the 1st Defendant prior to the said date or claiming to be the creditors of the joint family consisting of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed or claiming to be the creditors of the joint family firm of Vallabhdas, are hereby required to file their claims in writing in English language in the Office of Messrs. Bhaskar Kanga and Giridharlal Attorneys-at-Law, in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 2 weeks from the date hereof specifying their full names and addresses together with particulars of their claims and statements of their account and the nature of the security held by them or in default thereof they will be permanently excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1930.

(Sd.) GIRIDHARLAL H. MEHTA, (Sd.) JESHTARAM S. KAPADIA, Special Commissioners.

1586

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTERSTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHAL SADASHIV KALE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately a Municipal School Teacher, residing at Mugabhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

Sd. RAKHAMABAI widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bharat Niwas, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Sadashiv, the minor son of the said deceased and limited to the period of his minority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Sd. H. A. VAKIL, The 21st day of August, 1930. BAI RAKHAMABAI VITHAL KALE, Petitioner-in-Person.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE. The SALE of PULU BUNGALOW, Yeravda, Poona, has been POSTPONED from 14th September to SUNDAY, 28th September, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

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SWADESHI
MEANS
Food For The Poor

SWADESHI

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

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THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

SWADESHI
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FRENCH BRIDGE,
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MAKERS OF SWADESHI INCANDESCENT LAMPS, LANTERNS AND SPARE PARTS. 586, Chitra Bazar, BOMBAY 2.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.

100%

INDIAN OFFICE

FOR
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.
Managing Agents,
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GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

MAKERS OF ROLLED GOLD BUTTONS NATIONAL LEADERS BUTTONS LOCKETS BROOCHES & MEDALIONS
Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Rd.
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Manufactured by—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
TEMPLE OF INDUSTRY,
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TOMCO

THE HALL MARK
OF
QUALITY
SOAPS
EDIBLE OILS
CATTLE FEEDING CAKES.
MISCELLANEOUS
PRODUCTS.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA'S POPULATION IS 320,000,000

THEY ALL MUST BUY

India's teeming population of 320,000,000 affords a splendid market for Indian goods.

Indian Merchants use the most modern scientific methods in the manufacture of their goods. Steam and Electricity for power, the Railway and Motor Car for transport have all been made to take their part. Indian Merchants produce goods which are in no way inferior in quality to the best that the world to-day produces and are not more expensive than foreign goods but this is not enough. However fine the goods may be they cannot be sold without publicity.

Indian Merchants have not realised that they cannot sell their goods unless the public knows about them. They must advertise. Of course, advertising means spending money, but it is of no use producing goods unless they can be sold. The experience of Foreign Merchants and of those Indian Merchants who advertise shows that proper advertising pays.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE has arranged with a number of newspapers for the advertising of Indian goods at concession rates in a separate Swadeshi advertising supplement. Here is an opportunity for Indian Merchants to place their goods before the public on advantageous terms as regards rates and position.

Advertising is not an expense but an investment which brings in constant returns.

This is the time for Indian Merchants to advertise.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY 3.

N. FOWELL & Co.

Oldest manufacturers in India, of Pharmaceutical Preparations, such as Tinctures, Extracts, etc., and also Patent Medicines, such as Cod-Liver oil emulsion Chemical Food—Easton's Syrup etc.

BOMBAY, NO. 4.

N. POWELL & Co.

Oldest & renowned manufacturers in India of Aseptic—Hospital Furniture and Invalids Furniture. Purely Swadeshi concern. Indian capital and Indian management.

BOMBAY, NO. 4.

Industrial & Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd.

offers
Exceptionally Liberal Policy Contracts. Insure your Life with this company & ensure your own family's prosperity.

For Particulars apply,
HEAD OFFICE,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF
VASHO, PARIS POWDER,
ANTI-PAINT AND DAVIS
INKS.
ALICE BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN JAR SUPPLY CO.

SUPPLIERS OF PURELY INDIAN JARS, SCREW JARS, CHUTNEY SETS, FLOWER POTS, BURNIE'S INK BOTTLES & TOYS.

JANIKAR STREET,
CHUCKLA—BOMBAY 3.

"ACME"

The Hall Mark of Quality

DOOR & WINDOW FITTINGS

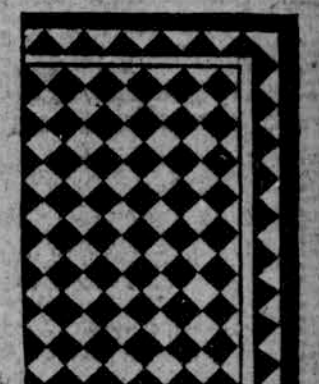
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BRASS or BRONZE

Manufactured by
THE ACME MFG. Co., Ltd.

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BOMBAY.

Telegram: ANCHOR BRAND Telephone: 41163.



Our tiles are made with same material from top to bottom with colours running right through, available for—
Wall, Ceiling & Flooring.
Sizes 36x18, 36x18, 18x8, 8x8, 6x6.
Particulars free on request from Elephant-Grazed Tiles Factory, 144, Dharavi Road, Bombay 7.
Tel. Proof Dharavi. Tel. 86073.

USE Jasmine Soaps.

DOWN TO THE GRADE OF TURKISH BATH SOAP, which we guarantee are PURE & NON-INJURIOUS to the most delicate skin.
Bombay Soap Factory,
96 Bhajipala Lane,
BOMBAY No. 3.



HATHI BAUG, LOVE LANE
Mazgaon, Bombay 10.

USE THE WELL-KNOWN "SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT.

Finest cement in India. This cement is used chiefly by Government Departments, Railways, Municipalities, P.W.D.s, B.P.T. and B.D.D. Also used by almost all mills and firms executing concrete works.

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.

Building Contractors to Government and Railways.
70, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Swadeshi Buttons R.S.W. Swadeshi Buttons

BEST & CHEAPEST ALUMINIUM STUDS & CUFF LINKS.
ASK FOR SAMPLES.
R. S. WADAYE BROS.,
Lohar Chawl BOMBAY 2.

SWADESHI BHANDAR

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD,
BOMBAY 4.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

SWADESHI GOODS

Stationery, Crockery, Sewing Threads, Toilet Preparations, Charkas, Toilet and Washing Soaps, Shaving Soaps and Brushes, Combs, Biscuits, Dentifrices, Toys, Dip, the Miracle cleanser for all washing and cleaning purposes.

Swastika Tiles

Excellent quality, durability, non-cracking surfaces and unfadeable colours are the notable features of the Swastika Tiles. They are made in a variety of designs and colours. Ask for marble mosaic Tiles—a speciality.

Swastika Flooring Tiles Co.

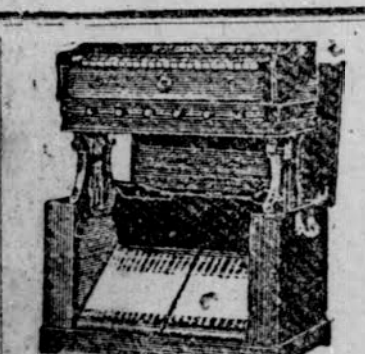
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 24634.

For BEST SWADESHI HOSIERY.

Write or call at—
SURJI VALLABHDAS & CO.,
230-232, Sheikh Menon St.,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.

"Excelsior Soap Works".

Manufacturers of washing Soaps of all kinds.
KOLA HOUSE, TARDLO,
BOMBAY.



THE LEADING HARMONIUM HOUSE OF INDIA!

Ramchunder's well-known "Ram-Mute" Harmoniums for quality Durability, perfect Tuning and Sweetness of tone, Manufacturers:
T. S. RAMCHUNDER & BROS.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telegrams: "MUSICAL".



A PERFECT COMPLEXION—ALWAYS

Whatever the Climate, or time of year, you can keep your skin Smooth and Supple with—

AFGHAN SNOW

Most delightful of beauty aids known and commended everywhere as a sure preventative of redness, roughness, irritation, blotches on the face. Try it also on your hands and arms: It's really most Smoothing.

F. S. PATANWALLA,
182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
KEMP & CO., Khambala Hill and all its Branches.

An Announcement.

Thirty ladies of Bombay have decided to open a store where only the very best specially selected and authenticated Swadeshi goods will be sold at bazaar rates. The shop will be in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, and will be called.

'SWADESHI.'



Obtainable everywhere
V. Dhru & Co. 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.



THE CHARM OF JABAKUSUM

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF SILKY SOFT HAIR
PRIDE OF WOMAN
MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ltd. Calcutta.

DILRANJAN



BEST PAIN BALM

Superior to All Balms
Radical Cure for Aches
A trial will convince you
Price As. 10/- Per Tin.

WANTED AGENTS in Bombay Presidency
Apply to:—THE DILRANJAN DEPOT,
Post Box No. 183, MADRAS.

GET IT REPAIRED



IF YOUR WATCH OR
CLOCK IS LYING
WITH YOU
UNREPAIRED!

We undertake the repairing of all kinds of
Watches and Clocks and have a big staff of
workmen. Our motto is moderate prices and
prompt delivery.

MOHANDAS KAMALSY,

Near Mumbadevi Post, BOMBAY.

SAIFY SOAP

Absolutely pure. Manufactured on the modern
scientific style. Guaranteed to contain no injurious
chemicals. Lasts much longer than any other
soap of this type. Best for bath, TOILET or
washing clothes. To save time, labour and money
get a Box of SAIFY. Once satisfied you will
never ask any other besides Saify.



BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY

PROPRIETORS
TAYEBALI MAHOMEDALI & CO
No. 56, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY, 3

CONTACT WITH MOTHER EARTH

Satisfaction Of Doing Things Keeps The Worker Going.

"Every sedentary worker knows of his life, in his correspondence, his toilet, the heating and lighting of his room, his travel, whether to the ends of the earth or to his office in the city, his eating and sleeping, the paying of his bills in the very security he enjoys in the streets of the lanes about his home, he is accepting the ultimate fruits of long and elaborate processes of which he himself understands nothing, or next to nothing, just as in starting his motor car he is enjoying, at the cost of some pounds sterling and the labour of pressing a knob, the ultimate fruits of many years of toilsome research and triumphant discoveries in which he himself has had no share.

"The fact can be recognised that modern civilisation does, with peculiar violence, cut the majority of us clean off from the most elemental satisfaction of the human mind—personal, creative work; it leaves us almost unbelievably dependent upon other people (upon whom we never exactly know), and deprives us of the contentment, which follows naturally upon the full-imaginative realisation of the operations we perform. "This is mine, I made it," it is that which most people do, I believe, in their hearts most wish to say with truth, whether what they have made is a kitchen table, a set of verses, or a child, provided it is good.

THAT GROWING SENSE OF IMPOTENCE.

"The human spirit is the flowering of this world's urge of life, an integral part of it still distinct from it by virtue of consciousness, which itself grows finer and more individual only by the mysterious necessity of increasing its links with what is outside it, and realising the identity of the perceiver with what is perceived.

"Hence that beating of the wings in the void, that growing sense of impotence and unfulfilled endeavour, when one's life is by force of circumstance or the deadening weight of custom severed from the only source of its refreshment; and hence, too, the simple and almost childlike satisfaction which a man can derive without thought or conscious realisation of its significance, of whence it comes, from the temporary abandonment of his highly civilised and intelligent labours for an hour's work—or an hour's play—in the fields.

"The only cure for the vague irritability which I spoke of at the beginning as one of the characteristic maladies of modern life is the re-establishment of intelligent contact with Nature. I say intelligent, because it is through the mind that such a contact must be established. The senses are not enough, unlit by understanding, and the beauty of the morning does not operate to any good effect upon a sense of idleness, unless the mind which thus allows itself to relax (how wisely!) is not already fully grown.

"For the majority of us now-a-days work is at best a means to living, and rarely an expression of ourselves. That, no doubt, is inevitable. But our leisure is our own. The employment of it is all too often a theme for satiric laughter, especially the employment of it by the rich, more pitiful often than the dwellers in slums, who at least find in public-houses and elsewhere a fugitive oblivion, and a temporary escape from the burden of their own company.

"I should myself be the last person to dictate to another man the form his pleasures should take, knowing, as I do now, large words. Thou shalt not be written on the bye-roads and lanes of this workaday world, to add (Thou shalt) would be too much. Nevertheless, it does seem to me that there are certain types and broad divisions amongst the things we do to occupy our leisure hours which are essentially more satisfying than others.

THE WAY TO CONTENTMENT.

"If it is true that the way to contentment is fulfilment of function—the sense of the right exercise of our powers—it is as true in play as it is in work; two things,

"THE GOOD OLD FIRM".

An Englishman's Letter To An Indian.

An Englishman writing from London to an Indian firm, whose agent he is, says:—

I am very sorry to hear from you and to read in the papers that the situation shows no improvement and that there has yet been no real practicable proposals which will ensure the comfort and the prosperity of our partners in India.

It was ever thus—politicians seem to muddle through for months without getting to the real origin or the reason for the trouble and speaking as an Englishman (and as I candidly believe many thousands of other Englishmen think) we (only want India to get the right thing and

indeed, which are opposite rather by unhappy accident than by their essential natures. We all need the refreshment of renewed contact with earth, like the fabled Antaeus whose strength withered when he was held in relentless arms away from the source of his being.

And not contact only, in the mere physical sense of leaving the pavements and the smoke and the tumult behind us—rumour et opes strepitumque rerum—but intelligent and imaginative contact, found only in the growing realisation of the nature of the relationship between earth and man, in the reaching out of the spirit towards all forms of natural beauty and power, in the making them our own.

"One golden evening in late September, abandoned by the wind and constrained by the lateness of the hour and an appointment which could not be broken, my friends and I with painful labour rowed and towed our boat, a six-ton cutter, against the first of theebb tide, half a mile up river to our moorings. An act of folly, indeed, and a sort of desecration of the delight we almost found on that calm, long autumn day!

"We did not mind hard work—certainly not—wholesome exercise, or even blistered hands. It was not that at all, but all the time we were gaining our painful inches over the tide I could not but be thinking of how differently that day ought to be ended, had we been fortunate enough to have made time our servant and not our master. For what an evening it was! One in the succession of golden September days, which seemed as if they would endure forever; the few boats outside the mouth of the river were floating light as swans on the slow, smooth swell; an evening made to be used and enjoyed, from the time when the generous heat of the sun abated, right on through dusk and the antepenultimate and drawy hours to darkness and the faint stars and the turn of the tide.

"How I wished we could have waited! We should have ridden to our anchor, there on the smooth swell, while the sun went down and the colours of sunset turned dusky and dim, and the tide ebbed and the banks of mud uncovered, and the cry of gulls little by little ceased; till the sky, too dim for daylight and too pale for stars, seemed to have given its last faint radiance to the unbroken water, and the lights in the anchorage within the river's mouth began to appear. Those slow, quiet hours we should have spent contentedly in talk, and in listening and looking at the growing night, without hurry or fret, and at the appointed time, when the young flood had begun to make, we should have got our anchor passed a line to the dinghy, and without haste or perturbation towed our boats in, and up the river to her moorings.

"There would have been no straining at the oars then, or fevered haste or blistered hands, or rough contention with the tide. For the tide would have been our friend and not our enemy, and boat by boat, unhurried strokes, we should have moved up river to our moorings upon its imperceptible but mighty stream. That would have been my pleasure then, would there have been a harmony between my boat and myself and the incalculable might of that moving water. It would have been a return to nature, in the only sense that has a meaning, a re-establishment of contact with her, the negation of imaginative understanding of my relationship with earth and sea. Thence, only could I have drawn refreshment."

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills, and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively improve the health by effectively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.

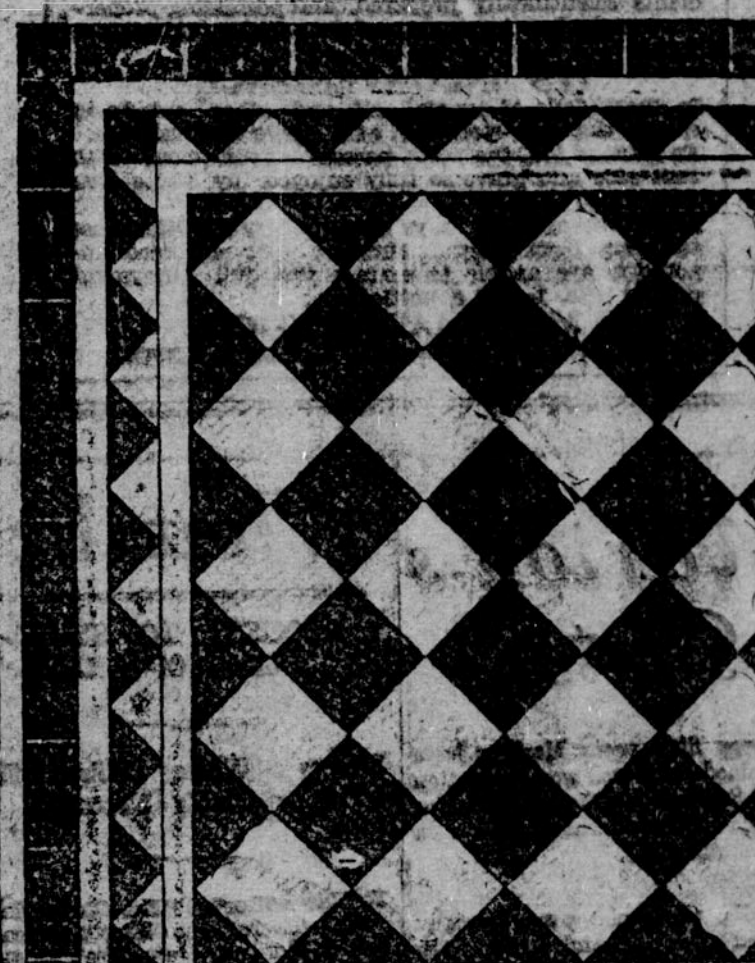
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What the People Say

REQUEST TO SYMPATHISERS OF KHADI.

Luxury's Waste Utilised For Poor Man's Necessity.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is nothing that can be called an absolute waste. Either due to our ignorance or to lack of facility we throw away many things as waste which would otherwise be turned to some use. Many bye products of big industrial concerns which of late were thrown out as waste matter have been found to be really valuable and bye industries have been started.

To those who have taken to hand spinning I wish to suggest some materials which are ordinarily thrown away as useless and even considered as a nuisance in many of our towns and which will be considerably useful if only we knew how to utilise them. Photographic films are rapidly coming into more popular use. The film is rolled up on a wooden roller with a metallic disc on either side. They are generally thrown away and very often little boys use them for toy wheels and carts. If the two metallic discs with the wood inside are cut by a hacksaw and inserted into the spindle, they will serve as an ideal spindle disc for the spinner. They are very light perfectly true with the hole exactly in the centre and can be had for the mere asking.

The typewriter ribbon after it is used up is generally thrown away, but if twisted and used as belt strings for the Charka or as strings for binding the spokes they not only last long but work quite admirably.

Gramophones are very common now-a-days, and they are coming into greater use. The utility of a gramophone needle is exhausted as soon as it is used once or at the most twice for a plate. Thereafter it is more a nuisance than an article of utility, and is generally thrown away. But to the khadi lover it has a lasting utility spreading over more than a year if properly used. I have been able to make out of these used needles a very simple machine which cards cotton perfectly satisfactorily, and which can be easily handled by a villager. There is no risk of over-carding, the staples are not injured, the dust, leaf and other impurities are automatically cleaned; an able bodied man can card five to six pounds of cotton in a day of eight hours, and can work for 30 days in a month without much fatigue; and the cost of it will not exceed Rs. 75. Last year it was exhibited at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and was awarded a gold medal. This year also it will be exhibited at the ensuing Dasara Exhibition and before the middle of October we will be able to place in the market a perfectly satisfactory machine. I have been experimenting upon it for the past five years and have evolved a satisfactory type which is under trial for long duration work. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore under whom I am working is anxious to see that all possible defects found in actual working should be eliminated and a fairly perfect machine is manufactured before it can be placed in the market.

For my experiments so far I was able to get used needles from gramophone dealers at Bangalore and Mysore, and from Khadi loving friends. But I have nearly exhausted the supply in these two towns, and since I feel confident that it is past the experimental stage, and as I require some more I desire to appeal to a wider circle of khadi lovers in other parts of India. Each machine requires about seven thousand needles. I have been buying them at six annas a pound. I shall be extremely obliged if sympathisers and lovers of khadi can collect and send me

as much as they can at their earliest convenience. At present I need about fifteen pounds and any quantity over this will be welcome as they will be useful in the manufacture of more machines.—Yours, etc.,

K. TIRUNARAYANAN,
Chamarajendra Technical Institute Mysore.

Sept. 4.
SWADESHI CIGARETTES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having come across a inquiry in your Saturday's issue about the Swadeshi Cigarettes, I beg to draw your kind attention that these are many good Cigarettes made in our Country and one of them is the Bahadur Shivaji Brand, for which the Swadeshi Cigarette Depot, Market Building, Nagdevi Street, are the sole Agents for the whole of India.—Yours, etc.,

"SWADESHI."

INDIANISATION OF BANKS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge and general experience that a peculiar and perverted notion had taken hold of not a few of our commercial magnates, aristocrats and capitalists to engage the services of foreigners in the various Indian concerns started and managed by their own capital or jointly with the capital of the Indian public. There was a time when it was considered a matter of pride and privilege by such people to have foreigners as employees irrespective of their abilities, capacities and status. This notion was prevalent to such an extent that it may safely be termed a sort of mania. Notwithstanding many adverse effects emanating from this notion or mania, it has proved to be fact.

Without any reference to the present political movement, this principle or policy is a matter of grave concern for any nation. This fact may lead to several pernicious conclusions such as incapacity, inability, inferiority, etc., of our people. This becomes more glaring at present when the whole of India is out to assert herself.

The Bank of India was started some years ago with the help of that well-known Banker Mr. Saraya who was otherwise known as Silver King.

Later on owing to the obstinacy of one or two Directors, the Board, which was completely Indian, decided to bring one European over Mr. Saraya, who did not agree to this affront, and who therefore did not join service and started the Indian Specie Bank.

It was understood, and as it is said agreed also by the Directors' Board that Mr. Stringfellow was to be taken in as Manager of the Bank and the rest of the staff were to be Indian. In spite of this understanding, Mr. Gray, now the Manager of the Bank, was taken up and passed over Mr. Pochanawalla who was then in this Bank, the next man to Mr. Stringfellow.

Mr. Pochanawalla was a bold man; after remaining for some time he tendered his resignation and started the Central Bank of India, which is to-day, the pride of the country.

This then was a second step in Europeanization which became by now, it appeared, a settled policy of the Board of Directors; and so it went on till now when there are about eleven or twelve Europeans in the Bank.

This result may be attributed to either the ignorance or the weakness of the Directors who had they chosen otherwise would have been able to make acquaintance with Indian Officers

and would have then discovered capable men to fill responsible positions. The European Manager may always say "Oh? the Indians are not yet fit," just like the Government of India who say "Indians are not yet fit for self-government."

But there is another part of the story which is more serious from the point of view of Indian staff and also of Indian Nationalism. The system of services is based on racial discrimination. One may wonder, how this Racial Discrimination was agreed to by Directors who, by majority, are Indians.

A raw European youth, when he is first taken up gets about Rs. 650/- or Rs. 700/- at the start; and as it is reported, probably he is also granted something by way of "outfit charges", which may not be falling far below Rs. 500/-; while an Indian or equally good or better qualifications is started at Rs. 100/- or Rs. 125/-.

Thus the Indian, if he is capable, when he gets old, can hardly hope to reach Rs. 1,200/- which a European gets within 5 to 7 years of his service.

Moreover, a European should have six months' leave in every three years of his services besides 15 or 20 days' leave here and there during the period; an Indian is not granted leave in this fashion because he is destined to work and is not entitled to rest and recuperation on such scale.

It is further said that Europeans are given first class fares both ways for going on leave to England and return everytime they go on such leave; and they reside in the Banks' property at a very nominal rent. No corresponding compensation is paid to Indians.

The subtle effects of Racial Discrimination can be better described than by an outsider like the present writer.

One may venture to ask "why have the Directors agreed to such terms all these long years since 1907; why have Europeans been allowed to continue in increasing numbers till now; and if they have continued why such differences in pay and status and in the matter of leave and allowances?"

Do the Indian Directors receive less fees than their European colleagues for sittings in the Board meetings; if they do not allow Racial discrimination to interfere with their fees and status what claim have they for allowing that vicious principle to work havoc in the matter of their Indian Staff?

This instance serves the purpose of illustrating the subject matters of the foreign element in various Indian concerns.—Yours, etc.,

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Santa Sewing Machines from Rs. 70/-
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It has now been attacked to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of **PANDETT KRIPARAM'S** infallible cure for **LEUCODERMA** or **WHITE LEPROSY** to prove the efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write: it at once, per V.P.P. for Rs. 2 to meet the cost of its transmission.

J. RAM,
O/o **PANDETT KRIPARAM,**
4, Mandibasan Lane, P.O. Salisburi, Dist. MUMBAI.

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premadasa-daji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., 'Swami Premadasa Ashram', (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial."

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rayvald Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hair into natural deep black and makes them shining and lustrous in black. This "Rayvald Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and safest in use.

Price One phial Rs. 1-2.
Small phial Rs. 10 postage 1 to 3 phials Rs. 6.
On remittance of Rs. 6, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Rayvald Sri Ramdasas Kavirat,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telephone—"RAYVALD" Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

THE EUGENIC SOCIETY.
An ordinary meeting of the members of the Eugenic Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Society's Office (55-Girgaum Road.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

Birth

D'Souza—On the 5th S. P. S. D'Souza Moghalsara E. I. R. a son.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived in London on the morning of 11th inst.

GRAND PROCESSION OF RELEASED VOLUNTEERS

The following is to-day's programme for the "Volunteers Week." 4 p.m. LORRY PROCESSION. A Lorry Procession of the Volunteers who are released from the Visapur and other Jails will start from the Congress House at 4 p.m. and after taking the following routes and with end at Bhatia Mahajanwadi. Congress House, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Charni Road, Balaram Street, Foras Road, Old Parsi Statue, Madanpura, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, Lalbarga, Sopari Bazar, Pothawadi, Dadar, Tilak Bridge, DeLisle Road, Ferguson Road, Chinch Pokli, Betyulla, Victoria Gardens, J. J. Hospital, Bhendi Bazar, Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Thakurwar, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi, Bhatia Mahajanwadi.

A public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi.

PRESENT SITUATION

Under the auspices of the Khar Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Laxmi Nagar Mandir to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. when Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, President of the B.P.C.C. will address on "The Present Situation."

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Mr. S. C. D. will deliver a lecture to the students of the Secretaries Training Class conducted by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute on Constitution of Co-operative Societies to-day (Saturday) at 6-0 p.m. at the Maratha High School, Girgaum.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavad Gita at Shyama Lada Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.P.).

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY MEETING

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, there will be a Public Meeting of Christians of Dadar, in the Dhuru Hall, opposite the Railway Station on Sunday the 14th Sept. at 5-15 p.m.

Miss Ida M. Dickinson will preside.

AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION

The Akhila Karnataka Rashtriya Sabha will meet the Karnataka Satyagrahis who have been recently released from Visapur and Yerwada jails for an informal discussion at the Hon. Secretary's quarters, 50 Hanuman Terraces Lamington Road for talking out a future programme at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday (the 14th inst.)

KHORDADSAL GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathstar Mandal Public Khordadsal Gathering will be held at the Sir Cowell Jehangir Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Hussainbhai Lelji and others will deliver short addresses in English and Gujarati, on "The Parsis and their Prophet Zoroaster." There will be songs, music and Recitations, and the prize-books will be presented to the successful winner and writer of an Essay on "The Excellence of Zoroastrianism, from the Prof. Levy Memorial Fund Dr. Sir Jivanji J. Mody, will preside. The meeting is open to all.

AT DELISLE ROAD

There will be a National Flag Salutation Ceremony at Mogul House, 275 Delisle Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-15 a.m., under the presidency of Seth Sirajuddin A. Vast. The public and the Prabhakar Pharies are requested to attend it.

COTTON GREEN WORKERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the workers of the Cotton Green, Sewri, will be held on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) sharp under the presidency of Prof. Dhamanand Kausambi at Satta Bazar Cotton Green, Sewri when several speakers will speak on "Present Struggle and the Duty of Workers."

SPINNING COMPETITION AT MATUNGA

There will be a competition of spinning and carding to-day (Saturday) between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. in Nagoo Hall, Matunga.

National Militia Swadeshi Bazar

The National Militia Swadeshi Bazar which was to be opened Sunday, 14th inst. has been postponed owing to the heavy rains at the request of a number of Stallholders for three days.

CAMP FOR RELEASED SATYAGRAHIS

Bombay, Sept. 12. (Through B.P.C.C.) A special camp for the volunteers who have returned from various jails (Visapur, Yerwada, etc.) after the completion of their sentences has been opened at Keshau Baag, Princess Street, Bombay.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DALS

A party of men and women Seva Dal Volunteers will be going on Sunday in buses to Khar at 6 a.m. at the invitation of Khar residents. There will be drill parade and then there will be a meeting when prominent speakers will speak about the Dal work. All residents of Khar are invited.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

The Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Provincial Board, acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 701/- from Girgaum National Amateurs, Dewadar's Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay, contributed as a donation to the above Seva Dal.

THE BENGAL DRAMATIC CLUB

Mr. A. Mitter, the Organising Secretary of the above club announces for public information that a benefit performance of the play "Premamriti" or "The Love Sacrifice" by Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, will be staged on the 20th instant in the Damodar Thakursay Hall, Parel, at 8 p.m. and the proceeds of the day will be forwarded to the author to encourage him in his literary pursuits.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

At Kalbadevi Road

There will be National Flag Salutation Ceremony under the auspices of old Hanuman Cross Lane Prabhat Phery at old Hanuman Cross Lane, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow (Sunday) between 5-30 to 10 a.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will perform the ceremony. All Prabhat Pheries are cordially invited to attend the function.

DESH SEWIKI SANGH

Picketing will be as usual to-day weather permitting. Picketing Sewikas are requested to come to-day (Saturday) for picketing at the respective time assigned to them.

Those Sewikas who are also members of the Seva Dal are asked to come to the office of Desh Sewika Sangh to-day (Saturday) between 5 and 6 p.m. Some other organisations are collecting funds in the name of Desh Sewika Sangh the public are informed that these concerns have no connexion whatsoever with the Desh Sewika Sangh established by the Rashtriya Suri Sabha.

GIRLS NATIONAL BRIGADE

There will be a general rally of the Girls National Brigade to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. Congress House when the question of uniform and the Swadeshi will be discussed.

SWEEPERS CARRY UNION JACK IN PROCESSION

Elders Condemn Congress But Youths Shout National Slogans

A very large number of Chamar, Dheds, Bhangis (sweepers), and members of other so-called Depressed classes, most of whom were brought from the villages in the mofussils, carried a Union Jack in procession through the streets of Delhi on Sunday last. The procession started from the Roshanara Gardens, writes the "Millat", an Urdu daily of Delhi, and after parading through Chandni Chowk and other parts of the city ended at the park outside the Delhi Gate where a meeting was held. The procession, it seems, was organised by the local Achut Sabha and Jai Sabha.

The processionists carried with them placards, one of which condemned the Civil Disobedience movement as ruinous for the country while the other declared that Swaraj was the birthright of Indians. The processionists shouted anti-Congress and pro-Government slogans. But queerly enough in front of the procession as well as at the rear there was a large number of young men who kept on shouting "Inqilab Zindabad", "Long Live the Congress", and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai". The whole affair, it seems, was got up by some "Jhuzur".

CHANDNI CHOWK AND CHAURI BAZAR OBSERVE HATRAL

The local merchants in Chandni Chowk and Chauri Bazar closed their shops as a mark of protest against this anti-Congress demonstration.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Southern Hedge Selling. HEAVY RAINS IN ALABAMA

Bombay, Sept. 12. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on Southern selling and favourable weather reports. Cables received this afternoon reported heavy rains in Alabama and light to moderate in Arkansas. More rain is expected. While rains are likely to delay picking and ginning, they are apt to increase the production at the cost of quality. Anyhow the crop condition is favourable and hedge selling is having its usual depressing effect.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. add the following interesting note to their report:—"With regard to farm Board holding movement, former President Coolidge says: 'It is not possible to repeal the law of supply and demand, of cause and effect, of action and reaction. Value is a matter of opinion and acts of Congress have small jurisdiction over what men think. When the consumer buys a product, it goes out of the market and disappears. When private or public interests buy to fix an arbitrary price, the product is still in the market. Every consumer knows this and waits for the resale. The price can be held only as a local or temporary expedient which usually makes matters worse. But because all of us are bigger than some of us, not even the United States Treasury is powerful enough to put an arbitrary price on the great World staples with any permanent success.'

Mail advices state "Statisticians are apt to show past comparisons of productions and cheapness of present commodity prices. Cotton may be now 40 per cent cheaper on current production costs but World's purchasing power is believed to be about 60 per cent lower from post-war period and 20 per cent from pre-war period. Economists attribute this loss in purchasing power to hoarding of Gold by France and America, resulting in a curtailed international credit but the fact lies in costly post-war Government expenditure in normal times and very high taxation. The present taxation is considered to be about 150 per cent more than pre-war period with large increases in National Debts. Therefore, the salvation of Industries does not depend upon curtailment in production or cheap money rates but a heavy reduction in Government expenditure, lighter taxation and earlier settlement of National debts cause reduction in purchasing power and reduce the values of all commodities and Securities. Cheap labour in Russia, China, Africa and India and high tariffs in most of the countries are not productive to World's equitable production and consumption. Despite unproductive prices and abundant supplies of commodities and cheap money rates, a large unemployment continues in the World and this cannot be remedied by superficial Government loaned constructional Works, thereby multiplying the loan interest and gradual further increase in taxation. To solve the present economic distress, Government must reduce its unproductive expenditure and national debts and this would rehabilitate the purchasing power of the nations."

The New York Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 28 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 11.30c. The New Orleans Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 18 to 15 points and Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 10.30c. The Liverpool Cotton futures market declined on hedge selling and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6-40 and sales declined to 4,000 bales. Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian prices advanced 13 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 11.45—
N. Y. October lowest 11.23—22.
N. Y. December Highest 11.67 (opening).
N. Y. December lowest 11.42 (2-26 p.m.).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst., (12-15 noon) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—"Look for gradually sagging market with possibly considerable resistance. Recommend purchases around 5.75d. for the winter positions and sales around 5.75d. levels."

Manchester report more cheering but hedge selling more apparent to-day. Reuters' Market opened weak on lower Liverpool advices and declined further on Southern

STOCKS AND SHARES.

DECLINE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 12. **BUSINESS "IN PRIVATE."**
The decision of the Directors of the Tata Steel & Iron Co. Ltd. encouraged bearish feeling and second Pref. shares declined to-day. The previous closing price was Rs. 54-8 but to-day they were offered at Rs. 50-8 at the opening and later on there was no buyers even at 48-8. Similarly Tata Ordinary shares which were quoted at Rs. 40 at the last clearing were offered to-day privately as low as Rs. 28 and Depts. also were offered at Rs. 250 against last closing price of Rs. 290. There are no buyers for these shares and the decline in Steel shares had an adverse effect on other mill shares. In some quarters Fazals were quoted at Rs. 380 against last closing at Rs. 425 and Bombay Dyeing shares are quoted at Rs. 650 against previous closing at Rs. 688. This is the way in which the Board is helping the market by keeping business. The Board has missed several valuable opportunities of bringing open the market and now is decision on the 15th inst. is eagerly awaited. If the Board does not allow trading, it is likely that business will be resumed privately under false names as it is impossible to carry on risks. Those investors who have locked up their capital in transfer business will not be willing to keep on their transfer business, just to earn little interest, as it involves great risks. According to the rule 188 the de-

TATA STEEL COMPANY

Additional Subsidy Of Rs. 20 Lakhs

We understand that as a result of the visit of Sir Chinnai, Mehta Director of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to Simla Sir George Rains, the Commerce Member for the Government of India, has been

convinced of the inefficiency of the present protection and that the Government of India have decided to give an additional subsidy of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Company for the present year provided no dividends are declared for this year.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Acting President's Emphatic Denial

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12. Mr. Khaliquz-Zaman, Acting President of the Congress, in an interview to the Associated Press said the Congress had never authorised running of dummy candidates for the elections to Legislatures.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.
October 11.23-22
December 11.42-26
January 11.51-21
October (New Contract) 11.08-19
December (New Contract) 11.25-19
January (New Contract) 11.35-19
March (New Contract) 11.51-22
May (New Contract) 11.69-17
Middling Spot 11.30-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.
October 11.08-18
January 11.37-15
Middling Spot 10.83-17

NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 11.
New York 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)
October (New Contract) 11.18
January (New Contract) 11.45
March (New Contract) 11.62
New York 11-55
October (New Contract) unquoted
January (New Contract) 11.45
March (New Contract) unquoted.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 11.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 63,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Opening Closing.
September 6.09 plus 02
October 6.04 plus 02
November 6.04 plus 01
December 6.09 plus 01
January 6.13 plus 01
February 6.16 plus 01
March 6.23 plus 01
April 6.29 plus 01
May 6.32 plus 01
June 6.35 plus 01
July 6.43 plus 01
August 6.42 plus 01
September 6.45 plus 01
January 1932 6.54 plus 02
Middling Spot 6.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 300 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 11.
Copper Braziers £62 3/4
Yellow Metal £50 1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £11 7/4
Tin English Ingots £136 1/4

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PLEADER SENTENCED FOR SALT SATYAGRAHA

Appeal Dismissed By High Court

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Justices Madgoaker and Barlee summarily rejected the appeal of Bhikaji Laxman Kaxade, a Pleader practising in the Karmala village of shahapur who was sentenced for a breach of the Salt Act.

The accused was President of the local Congress Committee. On May 12 last, he made a speech at a meeting exhorting the people to purchase contraband salt which was brought there for sale from a neighbouring village. The accused was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. On appeal, the Sessions Judge, of Sholapur reduced the sentence to 6 months' simple and Rs. 150 fine, in view of the fact that the accused would be dealt with by the High Court for professional misconduct under the Pleaders Act.

The accused applied in revision to the High Court. Their Lordships summarily rejected the application.

"Love's Angel" At West End

The Staff of Shri Ranjit's Studio returned to Bombay last week, after a stay of a month at Jamnagar, where they had gone for "shooting" purposes. Mr. Chandul Shah (proprietor) assisted by four lieutenants Messrs. Nandlal Jaswantlal, Nagendra Mujumdar, Nanubhai Vakil and Jayantilal Desai, has completed 9 pictures of 87,000 ft. All the leading stars, namely, Messrs. E. B. Billimoria, D. B. Billimoria, Inamdar and Baburao Shirodkar and Misses Gohar, (Senior), Putil, Sultana Zubaida, and Santi have all contributed their share to this marvellous film of Mr. Chandul Shah. The quality and the technique of the pictures are to the mark. The scenes of all the pictures were taken at Jamnagar and its surroundings, where the beauty of ancient architecture and nature were availed of. The first of their production "Love's Angel" featuring Miss Zubaida and Mr. Inamdar will be released from to-day (Saturday) at the West End.

BRITISH PRESS ON R. T. C. DELEGATION

LONDON, Sept. 12. The prospects of the Round Table Conference in the light of abstention of the Congress are discussed in the weeklies which, while agreeing with the necessity of holding the Conference in accordance with arrangements differ regarding the chances of successful outcome.

SOME ADVANTAGE

The "Nation" thinks that there may be some advantages in the absence of strong disruptive influence of the Congress representatives. The paper says the path of the British Government is clear. It must go ahead resolutely with work of implementing its own promises regardless of either the abstention of the Congress representatives or the clamour of the less responsible British reactionaries.

CARRY OUT YOUR PROMISES

The "Spectator" urges that the Congress being absent through its own deplorable default it is all the more necessary not to ignore what it represents. The paper urges the Labour Government to continue to resist the temptation which will now be all stronger, to fall back upon the Simon Report and carry out the Party's avowed object of establishing a constitution for India on a permanent basis.

SUCCESSION DOUBTFUL

The "Saturday Review" which considers the prospect of the success of the Round Table Conference very remote, urges the Premier to put before it a definite policy embodying the views of both the Government and the Opposition and invite the delegates to assist in working out the details.

The "New Statesman" considers that the personnel of the Conference is both impressive and glaringly incomplete. It says at present the chances of fruitful result appear to be slight.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION

The Government of Bombay have decided to hold the Council Elections for Bombay on September 18 (Thursday), the counting of votes being fixed for the next day.

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SLEEP AND DREAMS
What do we dream?
How to use them?

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PIYA CELEBRATIONS AND BOMBAY BENGALIS

A meeting of the Bengalis of Bombay will be held at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, "Fountain Hall", Slater Road, Grant Road, on Saturday the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. with a view to settle the final progress of the ensuing Durga Puja. All Bengali residents are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

EVACUATION OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM SAAR

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has passed a resolution in favour of the evacuation of French troops protecting the railways in Saar territory within a maximum period of three months. The question of evacuation has been matter of keen Franco-German controversy.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous Closing Rate 11.35
To-day's Opening Rate 11.32
Difference —.03
To-day's Closing Rate 11.15
Difference —.21
Broach Expectations Rs. 204-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Previous Closing Rate 6.13
To-day's Opening Rate 6.06
Difference —.07
To-day's Closing Rate 6.04
Difference —.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 12.

Silver Ready 16 14 0
Higher 0 4 0
Silver Forward 16 14 0
Higher 0 4 0
India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Bhadrava 48 1 0
Ashwin 48 0 0

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it is "fairly representative" in view of Congress abstention, or that it is representative enough "individually and so far as was possible under the circumstances."

A prominent businessman told a representative of the "Indian Daily Mail"—the organ of Sris. Setalvad and Sethna—"that it is useless building hopes on the Conference from which the Congress Party—the largest and most popular—has been entirely excluded. We sincerely believe as businessmen, that this party alone can deliver the goods." We challenge any Liberal or Independent—not excluding Mr. Jinnah who is very Indian in his attitude—not to deliver the goods. It is no exaggeration to say that those who propose to attend the Conference do so with the knowledge that they cannot deliver the goods, that they "represent" nobody and that they are acting in the teeth of a nation's opposition. The country is in the grips of the most grim struggle for a life of freedom, more than 30,000 of the flower of Indian manhood and womanhood are in jail. Yet, in such circumstances, these persons persist in "representing" an unwilling India, who can resist the thought that they are stabbing her at the back? Is this service? We know that they are opposed to the campaign in the midst of which the country finds itself to-day. The pacifists of England—including therein Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—once found themselves in serious opposition to their nation. Some of them were so vigorously uncompromising that they went to jail. But none of them ever thought of acting traitorously as India's "representatives" propose to do. He would have been called by a name that is very distasteful to our Liberal and Independent friends. The Congress does not question their right to serve their Motherland. But service must not be confused with positive disservice. There are many ways of serving the nation for those who do not like the national movement. As suggested by an Acting President of the Congress in jail they may take a trip abroad—but not to the Round Table Conference. Fortune has showered her smiles on many of them. The trip will therefore be easy and profitable. Our communalists, both Hindus and Muslims, will learn a great deal from a tour of the Near Eastern countries. And a visit to the democracies of Europe and America will inspire a little more national self-confidence in our Liberal friends. And this is a crying necessity.

IS THIS HUMAN?

The Satyagraha movement which has thrown a large number of educated young men in jail and is likely to increase the number of His Majesty's guests still more has brought to light harrowing details of how the C Class "guests" are treated. In certain provinces the bureaucracy has hit upon the plan of avoiding overcrowding in jails by inflicting upon the Satyagrahis the barbarous treatment of flogging. The Government of the Central Provinces are the foremost in operating this device. Two forest Satyagraha prisoners from Ramtek were given 25 stripes each and a correspondent from Nagpur says: "It is reported that they were asked to apologise with the offer of immediate release and of their refusal they were flogged and sent out of the jail gates. They plod their way wherever they 'chance'." He asserts that the punishment of flogging is resorted to on an extensive scale in a score of villages. Flogging is reserved for all civilised countries as a punishment for offences of a most heinous type, such as criminal assaults on women, and the use of it in India in the case of prisoners whose offence does not involve moral turpitude shows an inclination to dispense with civilised methods of penal administration.

How utterly opposed to modern methods of penology is the treatment given to the C Class prisoner is brought out in the interviews Satyagrahi prisoners released from Yerwada and Visapur have given to the Press. The Government of Bombay cannot hope to allay public resentment over the harsh and humiliating treatment to which these prisoners are subjected by declaring that these interviews exaggerate the incidents or that they relate facts which have no foundation. Men who choose to suffer as Satyagrahis are not likely to indulge in falsehoods. We publish elsewhere the experiences of Srijits V. A. Dharadhar and Umesh W. Marekar, released recently from Yerwada Jail. They not only throw lurid light on the dehumanising system which is likely to make the convict a permanently embittered enemy of society when released from jail, but also suggest that special attention is given to C Class Satyagrahi prisoners. The C Class prisoner is treated "according to these accounts, in a manner which a British farmer would regard as cruel treatment" for his pigs in a manner which the

Indian peasant would consider revolting for his cattle. The released prisoners say in describing their first few days' experience:—"Next morning we were asked to get up at 5-30. We were then made to go in batches to answer calls of nature. Humiliating and disgusting to any decent mind, we had to sit naked in the presence of the warder and also to pass by our comrades who were sitting naked to answer the call of nature and after that to go in the same state to wash our hands and the pot which we used here had to be used for drinking purposes. We had to finish this in less than two minutes or else the warders abused us in filthy language, threw stones at us and even dragged us."

The released prisoners then relate the horrors of the "chakki". The method of exacting work on the "chakki" is reminiscent of mediaeval forms of torture. The significant point, however, is that the released Satyagrahis come out unbroken in their faith in Gandhiji's doctrine of non-violence and unshaken in their determination to win freedom. It is hopeless to expect the bureaucracy to initiate prison reform, but it is necessary to protest against the methods of jail treatment in India at Geneva and before the bar of world opinion.

CROCODILE TEARS

Sir Frederick Sykes promised in February last in an address to the Bombay Legislative Council that the administrative machinery of Government would be reviewed with the object of ensuring that it was carried on economically and efficiently. A Special Officer was appointed by Government to review the working, particularly from the financial aspect, of each department of the administration and the latest "Review of Presidency" shows that a serious reconsideration is being seriously considered. What better subject for a step-motherly administration to select first than the education of the people? We doubt if a responsible government had brought out a depressing document on educational problems like the one under review, it would have retained power for a single day. In spite of the shedding of crocodile tears at numerous places in the Review over the slow progress of education in this Presidency, it is abundantly evident that what the Government of Bombay are really concerned over is the fact, unpalatable to them, that control over primary education and a large part of secondary education has been passing out of their hands and they do not like it. So they emphasize the views of the Hartog Committee, when they are in line with their own rigid and unimaginative way of thinking and lament that they cannot "maintain an effective control over primary education." They quote the Statutory Commission's remark about education in the Bombay Presidency that the present position as regards Government's ability to exercise any kind of effective supervision over primary education seems particularly unsatisfactory. They endeavour to show how they have tried to stop the evil. They observe, "The confusion and delay in which the unregulated transfer of control under the Primary Education Act gave rise is being slowly cleared by rules and orders." This is a plain indication of what bureaucratic policy wishes to achieve. It does not desire self-government in the educational sphere to function without "regulating" it.

As regards secondary education the five pages devoted to it in the "Review" are the most unsatisfactory feature of this hotchpotch of statistics mislabeled "Review." Again the Government emphasize their concern for this branch of education. They declare: "Though it has been generally recognised by Government that it is desirable that they should exercise control over secondary education, they possess no satisfactory means of doing so directly." As regards University education their special grievance is: "Difficulties are being experienced in the matter of discipline in colleges. The student population have inevitably been affected by events that are taking place around them." Later in the Review they offer a remark about the future of these students. They have heard about the menace of unemployment. They are ready with comforting advice. "The problem is not peculiar to the Bombay Presidency and has been investigated by Committees in other provinces and no effective solution has yet been suggested." And why should a "Review" of education, concerned over the absorbing problem to the bureaucracy of how to regain "control" over all branches of education trouble about a "solution"? It does not. Let us add, however, that it sapiently observes "Fundamentally the problem is an economic one." In these days of "financial stringency" was it necessary for the Government of Bombay to waste money on compiling and publishing this trash?

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ROUNDTABLE-WALLAS.

DON'T BETRAY INDIA.

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, M.A., LL.B., EDITOR, "NAVA GUJARAT," BARODA.)

Gentlemen,
 Now that the peace parlays with the Congress leaders have broken down, you are hurrying to attend the Round Table Conference in London. But you forget that the main point on which the negotiations are said to have broken down is the insistence on the right of India to secede from the Empire, which is implied in Dominion Status, and General Herzog is going to press for a definite declaration to that effect for South Africa at the Imperial Conference. Please, also, remember that this is no new demand, since the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastriar, P. C., the Moderate of Moderates has openly declared that as the British Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary partnership, India must have the right of secession, even if it be a matter of academic value at present and that Dominion Status without the right of secession has no value, and will be a contradiction in terms. I believe, you will accept the lead of Mr. Sastriar, and if you minutely examine the late on which Mr. Sastriar's insistence on the right of secession was published in India as Reuter's telegram, you will, perhaps, find that Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus have only followed the lead given by the distinguished Liberal Commander-in-Chief and done nothing more. General Herzog's utterance must have strengthened them in the stand that they had taken up, but the chief honour for the insistence must go to Mr. Sastriar and nobody else. Will you now throw overboard your distinguished, but level-headed, countryman, and not support him in his insistence on the right of India to secede from the Empire?

CONTROL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Sastriar also emphasised that control over the Army and the Indian States must be given to the future self-governing Government of India if India is really going to have Dominion Status. If you have no control over the Army, but have to depend upon the British arms to protect you against external enemies, and internal commotion, your position will be no better than that of Hyderabad, Mysore or Baroda which enjoy internal autonomy, without any marks of external sovereignty. The authority in control of the Army being inde-

pendent of the Government of India will occupy the position of a Political Resident accredited to the Court of any feudatory Indian State. The tendency of the Government of Lord Irwin seems inclined to convert British India into a number of Provincial autonomous States loosely federated together including the Indian States, if they are willing, into a Dominion Government of India, shorn of its control over Defence, Indian States and Foreign Affairs, only the Civil Government vesting in Indian hands. This will convert British India or even India including the States, from a dependency, into a protectorate, howsoever cleverly the relationship may be camouflaged under any high-sounding title like the independence of Egypt. Even as regards economic control, the Congress leaders are at one with the Liberals since they are insisting upon complete fiscal autonomy. The Congress has discovered the difference between safe-guards and adjustments, and if you are wise you ought to apprehend the full import of the distinction. Under the name of safe-guards, the British representatives can fool you into agreement into any number of reservations, saying that you are not in a position to take over the responsibilities of such and such matters, and thus postpone the enjoyment of full Dominion Status to the Greek Calends. It will be different with adjustments found necessary owing to the transfer of control from one authority to another. In that case, they cannot defraud you of your birthright, and you will automatically transfer you the full control over all matters in the course of as short a time as possible. I believe you will find that the demands of the Congress are supported by good moderate opinion and accepted as a basis of reconciliation by the Commonwealth or India League in London.

PUBLIC DEBTS.
 You will also agree that India must not be burdened with Public Debts, chiefly incurred to keep her in subjection, nor can she be saddled with the cost of conquering her. This is no repudiation of the responsibility for such debts on Great Britain, which benefitted most from her trade with India. The claim to examine the responsibility of the Army being inde-

SWADESHI EXHIBITIONS.

MUST EDUCATE, NOT ONLY ADVERTISE.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL)

"But here also on the industrial front we must have heroism. A difficult situation: destruction, muddle, hunger, Right? The mountain has fallen, crushing man like a frog. Now for a real big effort, shoulder to the wheel, and shove the mountain back into its place. Impossible. That's precisely it. Heroism means doing the impossible, only by audacity and strength can the future be made the present. So let's get down to work."

Enthusiastic determination is indispensable for every national movement. Every national movement reaches the altitudes when heroic sacrifices rescue far-sighted faith from bigotry, informed, inspired service from tepid, drifting, diffused enthusiasm. The progress is from the petty point of view to the ocean-wide horizon, from the individual to the collective efforts, from the momentary to the permanent importance of results. The time for the "real big effort" has arrived. The nation's heroic sacrifices now call for and demand far-sighted faith, intelligent, informed, inspired service and collective efforts specifically directed towards the permanent importance of results. The innumerable exhibitions now organised reveal the regenerative tendencies for the promotion of Swadeshi. Few, very few, of them reveal, however, the specific direction of the newly-awakened "mass" enthusiasm towards the rich and infinite possibilities for enduring prosperity and permanent national welfare.

THE EXHIBITORS.

Who are the exhibitors? Occasionally, they are individual artisans or craftsmen, technical experts, comparatively ignorant and illiterate and, certainly, unorganised. Usually, the exhibitors represent important, organised, commercial or industrial firms. The proportion varies, of course. The fact remains unvaried. Important, organised, industrial firms eager to exhibit. For, they are, obviously, not less eager to

sell than to produce. But the obvious is not obvious at the exhibitions where they pile and warehouse their ill-assorted and congested stock. The individual, ignorant, illiterate, unorganised, artisan, craftsman or technical expert has some legitimate excuse for the manner in which he is driven to expose his produce. What is the excuse for the firms, big and small, which boast of modern organisations and spend fortunes for the processes of production and leave next to nothing for intelligent and effective salesmanship?

ARRANGEMENTS, DISPLAY.
 For the last twenty years and more I have been witnessing innumerable exhibitions in different parts of the country. And, ever since I have been able to grasp the national significance of exhibitions, I have continued to search and study them for an intelligent manifestation of their specific direction for purposes of permanent national importance. I have searched them, almost invariably, in vain. The one impression of these exhibitions that has remained more or less stationary in my mind is that of masses of ill-assorted, congested, piled up materials and wares. The purchasers, if they are so inclined, purchase. The manufacturers assume quite a philosophic passivity. The salesman is posted there, certainly. He may be busy, also, with his tongue. But he cannot be very helpful to the discriminate purchaser who sees him against a background of bewildering masses of material. Nine-tenths of his work and a great deal of his shouted speech would be rendered superfluous if the goods in his charge were scientifically arranged, systematically and attractively displayed, not merely collected and warehoused haphazard in slipshod "stalls."

PERNICIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.
 Of the many pernicious superstitions which still cling to the directive mind and energies of the nation, none is so completely damaging as the pious thought which

NOTES OF THE DAY

Gutter-Press Effusions, etc.

It is common knowledge how Anglo-India has been pursuing the Congress and the National Leaders with vehement abuse and vilification. It is also well-known, that in this respect, the "Civil and Military Gazette" has beaten all the Anglo-Indian papers put together. But we freely confess that we were not prepared for the extremely ignoble gutter-press mentality that this disgrace to journalism has revealed in a recent article on Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is surprising at his release "in view of the attitude he holds towards the present phase of the Congress campaign." There is no doubt whatever that he is a sick man, but nevertheless, his condition is by no means as serious as his supporters have attempted to make ignorant men believe. His slight indisposition during the abortive "peace" talks was soon turned into capital by his supporters, and, in the hope of creating trouble, a rumour was spread only last week, that he was dead.

Ignoble And Cowardly.

But all this is as nothing compared with the following:—"We hope, however, that in releasing him the Government of India have not forgotten what has happened in India since Mr. Gandhi 'went sick' and after a similar examination, was released." We note "went sick" in quotation marks, we note the other low-minded insinuations with which this article teems and we wonder if nauseating meanness could go further. The "Civil and Military Gazette" has a notoriety for matchless cowardliness. It seems, however, that it was capable of plumbing even deeper depths. But the lessons to India of this despicable vulgarity are obvious. Her enemies will not stop even at the ignoble to run her and her leaders down. These "gentlemen" would not care even if they were to stink of the gutter.

Mr. Sastri On The Personnel.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was perfectly right in considering the personnel of the Round Table Conference fairly representative taking into consideration the absence of the Congress. Mr. Sastri knows that the collection made by Lord Irwin is a fraud on representation. But the fact that this is the best he could do in the absence of the Congress is a tribute to the latter. As a body having the right to represent India the Congress stands supreme and alone. There can be no alternative to the Congress.

Both Sides.

The recent contributions in the "Chronicle" regarding the "Astounding attitude of the German Press" seem to have had some effect upon one of the influential German journals, the "Vossische Zeitung", whose prejudiced treatment of the Indian problem was severely criticized in those contributions. In its issue of Aug. 3 the journal publishes an interview from its correspondent in India with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who was the correspondent says, "at the head of the radical movement for Indian freedom, all his imprisonment." The interview gives a fair summary of the Indian position. But in its issue of Aug. 12, the "Vossische Zeitung" afforded the hospitality of its columns to the notorious Miss Mayo who gives in her usual flamboyant style a harrowing account of the condition of the "depressed classes" and accuses Mahatma Gandhi of having deserted them. We hope Indians in Berlin will enlighten the readers of the "Vossische Zeitung" with the utter untrustworthiness of Miss Mayo as the defender of the "depressed classes" and if the journal is really anxious to give both sides of the Indian problem, it will afford them the same hospitality as it does to promoters of anti-Indian propaganda.

Talk Talk.

M. Briand, adroit politician that he is, sought to persuade his audience at the session of the League Assembly at Geneva on Thursday, while introducing his scheme for a Federation of European States, that the replies he had received to his questionnaire were favourable to the principle of a Federated Europe. It is doubtful whether the replies in fact even agreed to the "principle," while the attitude of Germany and Italy is distinctly hostile to it. M. Briand realised this because he definitely introduced the subject of "countries which suffered most from the recent war" and coolly asked them to work together "to prevent future war." What Germany "a country which suffered most" urgently desires is a revision of the Peace Treaty and Italy will side with her in this demand. M. Briand's talk will not deviate from this pressing problem.

199

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SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS FLOGGED IN MEERUT JAIL.

Serious Allegations Against Jail Officials.

"CONSPIRACY" CASE ACCUSED SUBMIT MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

The following memorial has been sent to the Governor of U. P. by the Meerut "Conspiracy" case accused regarding the so-called "Mutiny" in the District Jail on the 3rd instant:—

(1) That your memorialists as undertrial prisoners in the Meerut Conspiracy Case are inmates of the District Jail, Meerut, and have been here since March, 1929.

(2) That since the Civil Disobedience movement began there has been a very large addition to the population of this Jail, so much so that we believe that the Jail is overcrowded far in excess of its usual capacity and the prescribed maximum.

(3) That apart from the fact that the system of making differentiation among political prisoners is bad in principle, the classification of these political prisoners into A, B and C classes has been made in such a way as to cause great dissatisfaction, and in many instances no regard is paid even to the rules on the subject framed by the Government. Instances are not wanting where invidious distinction has been made between prisoners of equal status and education.

(4) That the C class prisoners were from the beginning dissatisfied with the food supplied to them particularly with regard to the "bhooji".

PUNISHED FOR COMPLAINING
BAD FOOD.

(5) That they made repeated representations to the authorities concerned, with no practical result, and when a number of them declined to take the food they were punished with "cells", "standing handcuffed" and "bar fetters".

(6) That the whole Jail was full of all sorts of reports and rumours regarding the treatment meted out to them, and representations were made on their behalf by the A and B class prisoners. A number of your Memorialists also made representation in writing to the Superintendent of Jail on the 21st August.

(7) That it may be mentioned in this connection that since the present Jailor has come the discontent has further increased by reason of his harsh treatment and the abusive language he is reported to have been in the habit of using towards the prisoners.

(8) That alternately with punishments meted out to the prisoners and reported assaults on them by the ordinary convicts at the instance of the Jail officials, offers are reported to have been made to these prisoners of prompt release if they won tender apology. About 60 prisoners unable to stand this treatment accepted this offer and were released.

BOYS AT MERCY OF CONVICT
WARDERS.

(9) That a number of boys were kept in cells at the absolute mercy of convict overseers about whose habits and character the less said the better.

(10) That interviews with relatives etc. such as are allowed by the Jail rules have been forbidden in many cases. The relatives of the prisoners coming to the Jail for interviews have also been treated discourteously, having been kept waiting all day outside the Jail gate, where there is no convenience for visitors, only to be told in the evening that inter-

view is refused.

(11) That it was hoped that the Inspector-General of Prisons in the course of his visit, which took place on the 27th August, would inquire personally into the grievances of the C class prisoners, but so far as your memorialists are aware he did not visit them at all. One of your memorialists, Dr. Mukerji, as well as the A and B class prisoners, made an oral representation about the C class prisoners to the Inspector-General when he visited them.

GROANS, GUNSHOT AND
ALARM BELL!

(12) That on the morning of the 29th August at about 8-30 your memorialists were surprised to hear loud groans, and it seemed to them that there was considerable commotion in and about the circle where the C class prisoners are lodged. This was shortly followed by a gun-shot and the alarm-bell. Within a few minutes a very large number of armed policemen, preceded by a number of warders armed with lathies and rifles rushed inside. Subsequently the Superintendent of Jail and the Superintendent of Police, followed within a few minutes by the District Magistrate and the Joint Magistrate, went in. The cries and groans continued until these officials went inside. As long as they were there and thereafter there was absolute silence.

SATYAGRAHIS WHIPPED.

(13) That some of your memorialists returning from Court at about 12 noon found whipping going on and several prisoners lying on the ground groaning and bleeding.

(14) That within less than four hours from the start of what the District Magistrate calls a "serious mutiny", inquiry was finished and punishment was given, and it did not, so far as your memorialists' information goes, take more than half an hour to conduct the inquiry.

(15) That in the official communication issued by the District Magistrate which states that it was a "serious mutiny" and that it was quelled "without the use of firearms" and that "no prisoner was reported to have been injured." This seems to your memorialists contradictory and calculated to mislead the public as to the real extent and character of the matter.

(16) That although the disturbance itself was of a trivial character, and no allegations being made that any Jail official was hurt and it being stated that no prisoner was injured, nevertheless no fewer than 56 prisoners were given bar-fetters and 13 persons were given the maximum punishment (30 stripes) allowed under the Whipping Act, which is a very severe and inhuman punishment. It is further reported that a large supply of bar-fetters has been ordered.

(17) That the victims of the whipping were mostly mere boys aged from 16 and 17 upto 22 years.

CONSIGNED TO CELLS.

(18) That your memorialists have reason to believe that in some cases at least the whipping administered was not in accordance with the regulations laid down by Your Excellency's Government. One Anglo-Indian Inspector of Police is alleged to have snatched the ratten away from the convict who had been ordered to do the job and began the flogging himself. As a result certain parts of the body were injured which are not specified in the regulations. It is alleged that all those who were flogged have been put in cells and have not been given proper medical care. One of them who was already extremely weak and was in bar-fetters was cased in that condition against the provisions of the Prisons Act, and subsequently flung into a solitary cell. One prisoner was so severely injured by the flogging that even two days after he was still subject to repeated fainting fits.

(19) That in identifying the persons for punishment it seems that those who had been taking a prominent part in presenting the common grievances to the authorities were singled out. It may be mentioned in this connection that a number of ordinary convicts who took part in the identification or in the execution of the caning order, were given substantial remissions. Further, while two maunds of sweets were distributed among the ordinary convicts two days after the occurrence, the food given to the C class political prisoners has become even worse than what was complained against in the first place.

(20) That according to the official communication the District Magistrate held a "summary inquiry"

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"VISAPUR OR YERAVDA TELL THE SAME TALE."

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"THE VERY THOUGHT THAT MAHATMAJI WAS SOME-
WHERE NEAR US COMFORTED US IN OUR SUFFERINGS".

"In spite of our sufferings we were proud that we had the good fortune to be in Yeravda Jail—the jail hallowed by the presence of India's—nay, world's greatest man—Mahatma Gandhi, our revered leader. Though we were so near him we were not able to have even a glimpse of him. But the very thought that he was somewhere near us comforted us and cheered us all in our sufferings and sustained us in our tribulations in this hell earth." This is the concluding portion of a statement issued by V. A. Dharadhar and Umesh W. Mirkar, two Bombay youths recently released from Yeravda Jail. These two Bombay volunteers are from what is known as the Shiroda batch of Wadals raiders and publish their experience of jail life only to acquaint the public with the hardships of the "C" class prisoners for in their own words "Visapur or Yeravda both tell the same tale." The plain narration of their hardships is as follows:—

"We were sentenced to three months' rigorous" on the 6th of June and were confined in the World Jail for some time. We were transferred to Yeravda Central Prison on July 13. On the morning of this day, we were asked by the jailor to be ready and then taken out to Byculla Station at 7-30 a.m. In the train at about 10-30 to 11 a.m. we were given three chapatties and chatni; we did not know at that time this was the only food that we would get that day. We reached Kikkee where we were asked to get down and were surrounded by the armed police. We were then escorted in batches of 15 in motor lorries to the back gate of the Yeravda Central Prison.

ASSAULTED ON ENTERING PRISON.

The main door was not opened but the wicket gate was opened and we had to bend down to get inside. No sooner we stepped inside one by one the Police who were standing in rows on either sides ordered us to throw our kit and water bags etc. there. No body refused, this nor protested against this order, but seeing Gandhi Caps on our heads, they slapped some of us, beat others with their batons and snatched away from all our Gandhi caps. This was the first "welcome" that we met while entering the Yeravda Prison. This was a foretaste of what was to follow.

We were then ordered to move on and after going through the second door, we went to the third door and after going through it our search was taken and while this was taken, many of us were again beaten and slapped. We were then taken to the barracks. On the wall of the barracks we read the lines "For 52 only," while more than 100 of us were kept there. Since we were given three chapatties at 10-30 in the morning in the train, we had no food that day and we had to pass the day and night on the water kept in the barracks.

HUMILIATING TREATMENT.

Next morning we were asked to get up at 5-30. We were then made to go in batches to answer calls of nature. Humiliating and disgusting to any decent mind, we had to sit naked in the presence of the warder and also to pass by our comrades who were sitting naked to answer the call of nature and after that to go in the same state to wash our hands etc. The pot which we used here, had also to be used for drinking purposes. We had to finish this in less than two minutes, or else the warders abused us in filthy language threw stones at us and even dragged us. After this we were given 16 ounces of "Kanjil." This consisted of water, Jondhala and a little salt. Then we were given work. Rope making, road metalting, sweeping, grass cutting were the works allotted to us.

At about 9 a.m. we were given food. Our food consisted of two breads (12 oz.) of Jondhala and 12 oz. of vegetables or rather green leaves, breads sometimes had dust and charcoal pieces in them. Worms were also found sometimes in the vegetables. Every Tuesday and Friday, instead of Jondhala breads, we were given Bajra breads and once in three days 12 oz. of Dal instead of vegetables and 8 oz. of vegetables. In the afternoon at 3 p.m. the work was stopped and we were given the same food as in the morning.

PENNED IN NIGHT LIKE CATTLE.

After this we were allowed to answer the calls of nature just in the same way as in the morning and then taken in the lock-up. One mattress made of "kathya" just sufficient to lie down on blanket, in majority of cases torn at several places were given to us. We had all to lie down on these mattresses and so close together that we breathed on one another. Nobody was allowed even to stand

during this period i.e. from 3-30 in the afternoon to 5 a.m. next morning. If anybody dared, he was promptly punished by the warder by means of his baton or his hands. Even the warders refused to allow anybody to answer calls of nature. Like cattle we were penned and like cattle they treated us. If anybody persisted to answer call of nature, and the warder allowed him at that time, it was certain that complaint was made against that prisoner in the morning and the poor man was sure to be given hard punishment.

On Sunday no work was given. Food was the same except jaggery or mutton was given to us once. Food on that day was given at 9 a.m. and hardly we had digested it the second meal was given to us at about 12-30 a.m. and then nothing till the next day.

SLAPPED FOR PUTTING THE CAP JAUNTILY.

In majority of cases only one set of jail clothes was given to us. The set consisted of one short shirt, one half pant and one cap. The warders always took care that the cap was put straight, if it was put a little slanting even inadvertently, they perhaps thought that it was put was in Gandhi fashion and at once punished the poor offenders.

We were allowed to take bath and to wash our clothes once in a week. We had to bathe from the pot which we used for drinking purposes and six pots of water was only allowed for our bath. Little quantity of soda was given to us for washing our clothes. If anybody was ill, the Doctor were generally indifferent. If anybody complained of ache in the stomach, due to bad food the usual reply of the Doctor in charge was to work more.

EXTENSION CAMPS.

For some days we were inside the Central Prison and then taken out in the Extension Camps. These Camps were made of tent cloth. The ground was not properly made and was uneven. The roofs made of cloth were leaking and in the rainy season, we had to pass sleepless night. While ant, bugs, and even scorpions were noticed here.

CHAKKI WORK FOR BOYS.

The quality of food was cheap and often dust and charcoal pieces were noticed in chapatties, and worms were often found in the vegetables. All sorts of works were given to the Political Prisoners that were with us. Road making, Rope making, Sweeping, Grass cutting and Chakki. Prisoners on the black list of the Jail officials and young prisoners who looked under 18 years of age were also selected for the hard chakki work. Warders who were selected from those who were convicted for robbery, and other heinous offences always used filthy language and often beat us. Chakki work was required to be done naked, standing and practically naked except a "Langot" and warders often used the brooms in their hands and beat the prisoners when they noticed any slackening in their Chakki work, which was from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. No complaint was possible. If anybody dared to make a complaint, not only his complaint was not believed, but the Warders and Jamedars mercilessly beat that man afterwards or put him to harder punishments such as solitary confinement, bar fetters etc.

HUNGER-STRIKE.

Due to the bad quality of food and beating there was once a hunger-strike in our camp, when the Superintendent of the Jail assured Mr. Pyralal, Mahatma's Secretary and Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, ex M.L.C. who were with us as "C" class prisoners that the beating would stop and that the food question will be decided by the Inspector-General of Prisons who was coming shortly. With this assurance the hunger-strike was broken but nothing seemed to have happened. Though the Inspector-General of Prison came after



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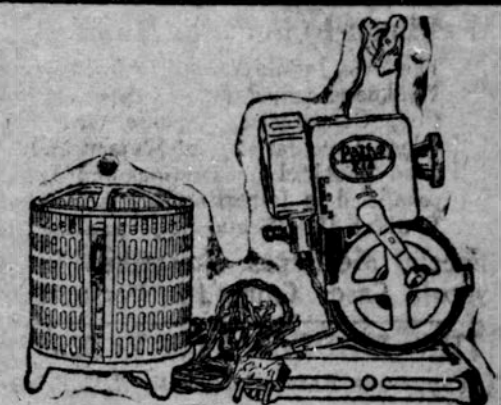
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few days we were not allowed to see him and were kept in the barracks in the lock-up. The same fate met us when the Jail Committee came to visit the prison. We were also not allowed to see any member and explain our grievances.

MAHATMAJI'S SECRETARY IN "C" CLASS.

Mr. Mukadam was removed to the Main Jail and was given "B" class and Mr. Pyralal was taken to separate cell and then as he was ill to the hospital for sometime. At the time of our release he was, we learnt, still in "C" class in the main prison in Circle No. 3, silently suffering for the sake of his motherland.

Many of us have come out prior in health. Our weight was taken after a month or so after our admission in prison. The registration of the clothes belonging to us was done after about a fortnight after our entry in the prison. In the afternoon previous to our day of release, we were asked to sign the receipts of the clothes, money etc., while on the next day, at the time of our release we were given these. Some of the prisoners did not get back all their belongings, some lost their shirts, clothes and money.

SUFFERING FOR COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

The plight of the "C" class political prisoners was hard. They had to suffer for their convictions and for their love of their country

We had the distinguished company of many persons whose walk in ordinary life, was higher than that of the ordinary inmate who usually finds himself inside the jail. Educated and highly cultured men, wealthy men brought up in luxury, poets and brave souls were with us. Mr. Pyralal, Secretary of Mahatmaji, Mr. Champalal the Secretary of Youth League of Barisal who was with us as he was transferred from "B" to "C" class, Ramkrishna Maharaj of Ahmednagar, Mr. Somar of Chitrat, Vidyapathi, Dr. Jani, Swami Kumaraswami, Mr. Kathale of Barisal, Mr. Bhosabab Bochara of Jalgaon were all with us, though according to Jail Rules we could not talk with them.

OUR ONLY SOLACE.

In spite of our sufferings we were proud that we had the good fortune to be in Yeravda Jail, the jail hallowed by the presence of India's, nay world's greatest man—Mahatma Gandhi—our revered leader. Though we were so near him we were not able to have a glimpse of him. But the very thought that he was somewhere near us comforted us and cheered us all in our sufferings and sustained us in our tribulations in this hell on earth.

We heard of the sufferings of our fellow comrades in Visapur Jail after our return and felt convinced that Visapur or Yeravda both tell the same tales, though Visapur had the good fortune to have a Congress Inquiry Committee and its hardships were known sooner, than those at Yeravda.

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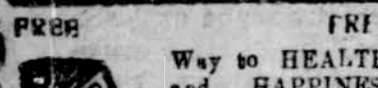
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CAWNPORE NEWS.

Arrests And Convictions.

(From Our Own Correspondent). **CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.** Lala Lailu Mal Dalal, Pt. Radha Kishan Tiwary and Pt. Lakshmi Kant Pandey were to-day sentenced by Mr. D. S. Barren, I. C. J., Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, while the other 5 volunteers arrested with them got 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. These convictions were in connection with the picketing of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College on the 15th of August, last.

FLAG SATYAGRAHA.

Picketing from the different colleges has been discontinued from to-day. Now, the attention of the local Congress Committee has been concentrated on the picketing of country liquor and toddy shops. The Flour Mill, belonging to one Lalal, a toddy contractor of this place who had promised not to sell toddy and has now broken his promise, has been picketed from to-day. The shops of two other foreign liquor vendors are to be picketed also. Many seals have been broken off by foreign cloth dealers. Their shops will now be picketed again.

The Flag Satyagraha in Christ Church College Hostel was continued to-day. To-day, instead of the youth-guards or the Vanars, five citizens Messrs. Durjan Singh, Ram Lal, Moti Singh, Mins Singh and Kallu hoisted the National Flag on the Hostel Building, at about noon. All the 5 men were taken into police custody and the flag was removed. They were released in the evening at 6.

BOYCOTT OF LALIMLI AND DHARIWAL CLOTH.

The Cawnpore Town Congress Committee has issued an appeal to the public of Cawnpore and the motto that they have received a circular from the U. P. Congress Committee that like all other foreign cloth Lalimli and Dhariwal cloths should be boycotted. The cloth dealers who have this cloth in their stocks, should get them sealed. The reason for this boycott is stated to be that 75 per cent of money invested in these Mills belongs to Britishers and the highly paid men in these Mills are also Britishers. And thus, according to the definition given by the All-India Congress Committee, these Mills should be boycotted.

The Cawnpore Lalimli Woolen Mills is these days reported to be working only four days in the week, and most of the highly paid Indian staff is also reported to be being changed into low paid clerks. The same condition is reported to be prevalent in the different branches of the British India Corporation Ltd., these days.

ARRESTS IN CAWNPORE.

Thirteen Congress workers, mostly volunteers were to-day arrested while picketing in different quarters of the city: 5 from Sadar Bazar, 4 from Etawah Bazar, 2 from Nachgar and 2 from Maewall and Co., under the Picketing Ordinance.

Due to the compromise between the colleges and the Congress Committee, the latter's activity has become dull. Forces had to-day been strengthened on the toddy and country-liquor shops, as well as at the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Trevillion and Clark etc., on the Gandhi Road (lately the Mall). Two foreign-liquor shops Maewall and Co., and Archar and Co., were also picketed, with the result that two volunteers were arrested at the former shop.

COUNCIL NOMINEES WITHDRAW.

The Council Boycott Committee of the local Congress Committee was busy trying to persuade the nominees for the next Council Election to withdraw their Nomination Papers, with the result that only three nominees Messrs. Brijendra Swarup, Advocate; Kishan Lal Gupta, Advocate and Avadh Behar Lal, retired Deputy Collector, remained in the field, for the Cawnpore City Non-Muslim Urban Constituency.

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INDIA AND WORLD POLITICS.

Immense Issues Involved.

The "World Unity Magazine" writes:—

The struggle of India to attain social autonomy, and of England to maintain the Empire, commands the interest, sympathy and respect of every adult intelligence. It creates issues, and release influences almost too great to be controlled by the collective intelligence and will of this generation. What we witness is no mere "revolution" of the traditional type but a breaking down of the methods and devices by which humanity has so long been molded into workable social forms. The entire world is party to the conflict and will be affected by the outcome.

Between the Boston tea party and Gandhi's revolt against the salt tax there are differences of condition for the measurement of which we have no adequate scale. One way to suggest them is to note that the road travelled since the American Revolution marks an evolution from the ideal of liberty to the ideal of peace. What the colonial meant by liberty was merely political independence. He attained this independence in a world society composed of mutually exclusive sovereignties. Independence was the right of a people to go their own way.

A revolution of the simple American type cannot be repeated to-day. India is in direct conflict with our need of world peace. She is rebelling against other countries almost as much as against England. Her rights are conditioned by rights which had no existence when the American colonies left the Empire. The assertion of national sovereignty at this time according to the ideal of liberty which motivated the colonials a hundred and fifty years ago may produce independence but at the cost of a general chaos menacing all that independence is intended to secure. Whatever is spiritually vital in India's renaissance, whatever is economically necessary in her program of education and reform, whatever is culturally precious to humanity in her unused mental

and moral resources, must somehow be secured without adding to the general disorder already threatening the basis of world civilization.

But England, too, is not merely attempting to suppress one people in revolution. England is also in direct conflict with world rights and world interests. Her sovereignty is no longer absolute nor her responsibility confined to policies advantageous to the Empire alone. The relations between peoples to-day are far less important politically than economically, and economic relations cannot be determined by mere fiat nor constitution but by voluntary perception of mutual good.

THE TRAGEDY.

The tragedy for both India and England lies in the fact that a true world issue has arisen before they can appeal to a competent world court possessing power to establish its judgments. They are compelled to confront one another on a basis of strife constantly tending toward violence, when the differences to be determined are solvable only by willing co-operation for final ends larger than either or both can define. England and India in irreconcilable conflict or even abrupt separation might conceivably overwhelm our feeble international arrangements.

The modern world can endure neither a great people in subjection nor a great empire in collapse. It is a case for trusteeship, imposed upon both immediate parties, and relating both to a world order worth infinitely more to each than victory in the old, narrow meaning of that word. The lack of such trusteeship is the tragedy of the other nations. In essence, the case of India represents a people compelled too rapidly to undertake new standards of political education and economic progress; the case of England reveals the need to maintain imperial relations when world relations are required. If India follows China, humanity must adopt a super state or society will collapse.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Resolutions Passed At Third Annual Conference.

The following resolutions were passed in the 3rd Conference of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union held in Bombay on September, 5th under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri, Hon. General Secretary, A. I. R. F.

1. This conference emphatically protests against the action of the Railway Board in trying to settle the strike of this Railway without the help of the accredited representatives of this Union which is registered and recognised.

2. This conference while fully supporting once again the resolutions of the General Council of A. I. R. F. passed at Hubli in April 1930, expresses its keen dissatisfaction at the way in which the G. I. P. Railway strikers have been allowed to suffer unemployment even though they abided by the terms published in Govt. Communiqué of 1st March 1930.

(a) This meeting further invites the attention of the authorities to the fact that the inquiry conducted by Mr. Wood is one-sided in as much as Union representatives have not been allowed to place and elicit necessary evidence and urges upon the Administration on the necessity of collaborating with the Union, in a matter of such vital importance as this to ensure maximum confidence.

(b) This meeting requests the authorities to take the chapter of bitterness by taking all measures to reinstate all the strikers without employment, by stopping medical re-examination of those who were fit before the strike, by immediately enforcing Washington and Geneva Conventions on the G. I. P. Railway, and by cancelling the clock retrenchment in the Workshop and elsewhere, and by taking such other measures as may be necessary.

(c) This meeting urges upon the Administration to allow the unemployed strikers the benefit of their past due leave pending reinstatement to minimise the hardships caused by the unemployment.

(d) This meeting once more requests the Government to immediately release those convicted in connection with the Trade Dispute to pave the way for harmonious relationship between the Railway Administration and the employees.

the general demands put forward by this Union and supported by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and is of the firm opinion that unless these are conceded, the discontent among the workers will not be allayed.

4. (a) This conference protests against the legislation introducing 60 hours week instead of 48 hours and recommends the Legislatures, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress to get the act amended accordingly.

4. (b) This conference also protests against the revised Leave Rules since they have reduced the privileges already enjoyed in spite of our express demand for more concessions.

5. This conference earnestly requests the Government of India to reconsider the cases of Messrs. Gajre, Purandare and D. B. Kulkarni as their discharge has been viewed as victimisation for their activities in the cause of the workers.

6. This conference urges upon the Railway Board to take up the question of the revision of the scale of pay of the Work Shop Staffs immediately and the same be sanctioned with retrospective effect from the first April 1930.

7. This conference recommends to the Government of India to indemnify its treasures which have been emptied by the Railway Officials by neglecting the constant demands of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and not by causing retrenchment as proposed by itself.

8. This conference heartily thanks all those who have helped the strikers financially and in all other ways during the strike.

9. This conference requests the Government of India to immediately release the Trade Union leaders now in Meerut Jail.

10. This conference sympathises with those Mill workers who are thrown out of employment due to the obstinate attitude adopted by the European management of the Mills.

11. This conference requests the Railway Board to supply Uniform of Swadeshi Cloth to the Railway employees.

Lack Of Enthusiasm For Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Through your widely circulated paper, may we ask all our Indian manufacturers—who manufacture articles of every day use with purely Indian raw material, labour, and capital—to kindly send the samples of all their articles, of all varieties, to us? We want to exhibit and advertise them at our own cost.—Yours, etc., T. SHRIVASTAVA, Secretary Youth League, Raipur, C.P.

Purani Basti, Raipur, Sept. 8.

"GOVT. CANNOT CREATE EMPLOYMENT."

Stop Exodus To Towns.

GOVT.'S FINDINGS ON PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Bombay Government's latest Review of Education in Bombay Presidency dealing with on the problem of unemployment amongst educated youth, says:—

The growth of unemployment among the educated classes in this Presidency is a problem which has a direct bearing on education. The extent of such unemployment is not precisely known, but the evil is widespread and has doubtless been intensified by the recent prolonged period of trade depression. In 1926 the Labour Office attempted an investigation in Bombay City. The figures which they collected were too scanty to permit of any trustworthy conclusions, but they indicate firstly that the bulk of the unemployed (77 per cent.) were below the age of 32. It would seem therefore that unemployment is most prevalent among the younger men who have recently left school or college and have not settled down to permanent work. Secondly it appears that the bulk of the unemployed persons do not possess what are generally regarded as minimum qualifications. Forty-nine per cent. of the total examination, only 7 per cent. had not passed the Matriculation and graduates of whom the majority had graduated in arts.

ADVICE TO RURAL YOUNG MEN.

The problem is not peculiar to the Bombay Presidency and has been investigated by Committees in other provinces and no effective solution has yet been suggested. Government service and the legal profession are at present the main occupations of the educated classes, but these two occupations cannot absorb more persons than they already contain. One remedy suggested is the expansion of the system of giving manual training in middle schools. The expansion of technical and industrial education generally would probably be helpful since unemployment appears to be most ripe among those young men who have studied a purely literary or arts course. Agriculture is a difficult and exacting profession and would probably not be a suitable outlet for the educated classes. But if those young men who come from the country and from rural stock could be encouraged to remain there instead of gravitating to the towns, the competition for employment would be lessened. The opening of additional professions by providing facilities for obtaining qualifications in this country should be constantly encouraged as opportunities offer. The school of dentistry which the Government of Bombay hope to institute in connection with the Grant Medical College is a promising example. From the educational point of view however the only measure that is likely to produce a marked effect, would be the raising of educational standards all round with the object of preventing those young men who are incapable of taking full advantage of higher education from wasting their time and money on it.

"GOVT. CANNOT CREATE EMPLOYMENT."

The Education Department cannot create employment. It can only regulate courses in such a way as to ensure that where a demand exists qualified candidates shall be forthcoming. Fundamentally the problem is an economic one. During a period of trade depression unemployment, particularly among the educated classes is very difficult to avoid. With the return of industrial and commercial prosperity it may reasonably be expected that except amongst those whose educational attainments do not qualify them for such employment the problem will automatically diminish.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

—10:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I simply laughed at to-day's leader appearing in "The Times" which contains its usual malarial. The old lady can now be said to have launched its another programme to carry out the Simla and Whitehall demonstration. Congressmen are not joining and yet the world must be led to believe that the R. T. Conference represents India, is the only substance of these demonstrations. To challenge the influence of the greatest representing body is the deliberate denial of plain facts. The "Times" believes that there is a group beside the Congress who can represent the Indian Nation. I very much doubt whether the very delegates who with blunt conscience are adhering to their Utopia can endorse what "The Times" writes.—Yours, etc., G. G. M.

Sept. 9.

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EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

"Painfully Slow" Advance In Education Of Women."

A GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

The progress of education in the
Bombay Presidency is reviewed
fully by the Government of Bom-
bay. The objects the Government
have in view, the difficulties that
have to be surmounted before the
objects are fulfilled, and the ques-
tions of policy under consideration
are set forth in details.

It is pointed out that the bulk
of the funds available for educa-
tion are naturally being devoted
to primary education. Its exten-
sion and the improvement of its
quality is the essential basis both
of social and material progress and
of political advancement. Govern-
ment have held that the require-
ments of primary education have
the first claim on any funds that
are available for expansion. But
the wisdom of not providing a
portion of any additional funds,
which may become available, for
the improvement and development
of secondary, technical and uni-
versity education is open to ques-
tion. Financial stringency is res-
tricting development but before as-
suming that further progress can-
not be made until fresh revenue
becomes available it is necessary
to review existing expenditure and
to be assured that the funds are
being wisely spent and that full
value is received. There is con-
spicuous waste of money and effort
involved in the stagnation of child-
ren who fail to advance at the end
of the year to a higher class and
in the wastage which takes place
in the high percentage of children
who leave school before reaching
literacy is a factor of which ac-
count must be taken. The very
high cost per head of primary edu-
cation in this Presidency both for
boys and girls and the high scales
of pay at present paid to the teach-
ers are also points that call for
attention.

Regarding the question of con-
trol, the Statutory Commission
have drawn attention to the fact
that the action of some Provincial
Governments in devolving author-
ity and responsibility on local bod-
ies was both precipitate and ex-
cessive. With regard to Bombay
they have specifically mentioned
"the present position as regards
the Government's ability to exer-
cise any kind of effective super-
vision over primary education seems
particularly unsatisfactory". The
Local Government have in their
opinion deprived themselves of that
effective power of supervision, di-
rection and ultimate control which
even in countries where self-gov-
ernment by local bodies is most
highly developed is regarded as
essential. The transfer of control
has no doubt evoked a keener
interest among the local public in
educational matters, but it has not
expedited the introduction of com-
pulsion as was expected, and has
in some cases opened the doors of
communalism and factions. Gov-
ernment can exercise a certain
measure of control by the regula-
tion of grants, but experience has
shown that this is only effective
if coupled with efficient inspection
by an adequate Government in-
specting staff and by adequate pow-
er to enforce recommendations
where, in the opinion of the Min-
ister, it is necessary.

"SLOW CLEARANCE OF CON- FUSION."

The confusion and delay to
which the unregulated transfer of
control under the Primary Educa-
tion Act gave rise is being slowly
cleared by rules and orders, but it
would appear that the time has
come when the Act itself requires
to be re-examined in order to re-
move defects and integrate the or-
ganisation as a whole. There are
other radical defects such as un-
satisfactory buildings, single mas-
ter schools, and so forth which
must gradually be remedied as
funds become available.

With regard to Secondary Edu-
cation the Statutory Commission
finds much evidence of the same
waste and ineffectiveness which
characterise mass education and
of the same defects of direction,
control and administration to
which they are attributable. They
comment on the narrowness and
uniformity of high school courses
and consider that the instruction,
even on the narrow lines too com-
monly followed, is not effective
and that the educational value ob-
tained for public money and ef-
fort is proportionately small. The
necessity of revising the curricula
so that they may be adjusted more
closely to the social and economic
structure of the country and with
the other stages of the educational
system is a subject that has recent-
ly come under the consideration of
the Committee for Primary and
Secondary Education and will now
be further examined by Govern-
ment.

The departmental machine on
which the Minister must rely for
the execution of his policy stands
in need of complete renewal. Re-
cruitment to the Indian Educa-
tional Service was stopped in 1924.
Proposals for the organisation of
a new provincial service to take its
place are being considered. Dur-
ing the transition period great dif-
ficulties are being experienced owing
to the shortage of competent

staff and this difficulty must con-
tinue for some years after the new
service is constituted. The Com-
mission had noted that the failure
to reconstitute the Provincial Ser-
vices after a period of nearly five
years has been disastrous to the
organisation of Indian education.
It is hoped to fix the new terms of
service and to adopt methods of
recruitment which will attract In-
dian candidates with high Euro-
pean qualifications to the Service.
In the lower ranks also, the lack
of an adequate official inspecting
staff has been commented on, and
proposals for the removal of this
defect are already engaging the
attention of Government.

The University has recently been
reconstituted under the Act of
1928. It is too soon to pronounce
an opinion on the results of that
Act. The Statutory Commission
have drawn attention to the fact
that the Universities are over-
crowded with men who are not
profiting either intellectually or
materially by their University
training. The most serious problem
connected with the University is
the establishment and mainte-
nance of reasonably high standards
at each stage in the course. Much
remains to be done in respect of
the equipment of laboratories and
libraries in Colleges and of the
recognition of the value of social
activities and corporate life. The
problem of unemployment among
the middle classes will continue
until the University takes steps to
adapt its courses more closely to
the needs of the day and to ensure
that those who are not capable of
deriving a full benefit from a Uni-
versity course are prevented from
wasting time and money in an at-
tempt to do so.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

There are a number of other
lines on which the need of devel-
opment is plain and urgent. The
fringe of the problem of educa-
tion of the female population has
hardly yet been touched. Much
remains to be done to provide
greater special facilities for Ma-
homedans, the depressed classes
and the backward areas.

The question of the medical in-
spection and of physical training
of school boys is one that should
be considered at an early date.
The multiplication and improve-
ment of technical schools and col-
leges awaits only the provision of
additional funds. The expansion
of agricultural and industrial bias
classes, the improvement of dis-
cipline and 'esprit de corps', and
the closer adjustment of rural
education to rural conditions are
questions that are constantly re-
ceiving attention. The purpose of
this summary will have been served
if it makes clear the conditions
under which the Education De-
partment are addressing them-
selves to solve problems to which
they are fully alive and enlist the
sympathy and support of the gen-
eral public as represented by the
Legislative Council to the mea-
sures which may from time to time
be proposed in the furtherance of
these objects.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

After tracing the history of edu-
cation in the presidency the Re-
view proceeds: In 1928 the Bom-
bay University was reconstituted
so as to enable it to provide great-
er facilities for higher education
and conduct post-graduate teach-
ing and research in all its branch-
es of learning including technol-
ogy, while continuing to exercise
control over the teaching given
by colleges affiliated to it. The
constitution of the Senate was re-
organised so as to bring the Uni-
versity into closer touch with the
commercial and industrial leaders
in Bombay and public life gener-
ally in the Presidency.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

While the Reports of Education-
al officers repeat year by year a
rapid awakening on the part of
the people towards the education
of women, it must regretfully be
admitted that the advance as evi-
denced by the numerical results is
painfully slow. The total increase
during the quinquennium in the
number of girls attending all clas-
ses of institutions was 19.5 per
cent only. Only 2.4 per cent. of
the female population attend any
recognised educational institution,
and of the total figure (198,604)
only 3.1 per cent. have advanced be-
yond the IV Vernacular standard
the passing of which is generally
regarded as the test of literacy.
A very large proportion attend the
infant classes of the Primary
schools; the attendance of such is
as a rule, irregular, and the major-
ity never get beyond that stage.
38.1 per cent. of the total number
of girls are Advanced Hindus
though the total population of
these communities represents only
12.7 per cent. of the total popula-
tion of the Presidency. The fig-
ure for Mahomedans is 2.6, agai-
nst 1.4 for Intermediate Hindus
and 0.8 for Backward Hindus.

The figures for 1928 show that
there were 229,499 girls in recog-
nised educational institutions, di-

vided as follows:—Arts Colleges
395, Professional Colleges 63, Se-
condary Schools 14,825, Primary
Schools 211,279, Special (including
Training) institutions 2,937.

The above figures are for the
women studying in Colleges affil-
iated to the University of Bombay
only. The University examina-
tions are the same for women and
men, and there are no separate
Colleges for Women. The disad-
vantages which women have to
undergo from attending the same
institutions and taking the same
courses of study as men are obvi-
ous. It is, therefore, a matter of
surprise that the Women's Uni-
versity established at Poona in the
year 1916 has not met with great-
er success. It would appear that
the chief reason that this Uni-
versity has not met with more sup-
port is because it lacks the hall-
mark of official recognition, not
having been constituted under the
Universities Act of 1904.

Of the 14,825 girls in Secondary
schools 2,517 are Europeans, 3,853
Indian Christians, 4,383 Advanced
Hindus, 364 Intermediate and
Backward Hindus, 236 Mahome-
dians, 3,052 Parsis, and 440 others.
Almost all the Secondary schools
follow the Departmental curricu-
lum based on the University
School-leaving Examination. This
examination provides for Domestic
Science for girl candidates, and
this is accepted as an equivalent
for Science for Matriculation pur-
poses. But the value of the con-
cession is largely destroyed by the
fact that all who proceed to a Uni-
versity course of studies, are re-
quired to take Physics in the First
Year Arts' Course.

POONA LAW COLLEGE.

An Incident.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—An unfortunate situation
arisen in the Poona Law College.
There is soon going to be a test
whether the authorities are going
to exercise their so-called privilege
to an unreasonable and ridiculous
extent.

The other day a Professor was
teaching the 2nd LL.B. class. In
the middle of his lecture he asked
some questions—obviously from
the subject he was teaching—to some
students. Two students who could
not answer the questions properly
were asked to come on the plat-
form and were made to sit down
facing the class until the hour
was over. I thought, indeed, the
two students were fortunate enough
to escape being caned by the teach-
er the whole affair, flavoured
much like an incident common in
the village primary schools.

The action of this Professor was
resented by the whole class. They
avoided any instantaneous demon-
stration before the lecturer in the
class room. They acted constitu-
tionally. Majority of the students
—including the victimised ones—
sent in an application to the Prin-
cipal of the College explaining the
whole matter to him; and request-
ing him to see that such ugly in-
cidents would not happen in the
future.

This was too much for the wor-
thy Professor Shingle. I under-
stand he has threatened all that
have signed the appeal to the Prin-
cipal with the loss of some days
from the role.

Now the question arises whether
the students are bound to answer
all the questions asked by a Pro-
fessor. Not all the students are
so prepared from the beginning of
the year as to answer all the ques-
tions satisfactorily. If everybody
could, what are the examinations
for? Moreover some may not like
to answer in the open class.

I hope the Principal will con-
sider the whole matter carefully
and do full justice to the students.
It is also hoped that the Principal
will soon be able to relieve the
students from the autocratic rule of
the Professor concerned.—Yours,
etc.

Poona, Sept. 10.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read the mean-
ingless outburst of Mr. M. M. Banaji
under the heading, "The Parsi
Rajkeya Sabha" in the "Times of
India" of 9th instant, I would like
to put the following suggestions to
Mr. M. M. Banaji. His sentence
"The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha is more
a myth than an entity," appears
to be more the figment of his im-
agination than a real fact.

I hereby challenge Mr. M. M.
Banaji to call a public Parsi meet-
ing for protesting against the
use of the name "Parsi" in the
"Parsi Rajkeya Sabha" and con-
demning the present activities of
the said Sabha.

It is a shame that a self-sacrif-
ing person like Mr. B. F. Bharu-
cha is being stigmatised as an im-
postor by a person who himself
may be a nonentity and is seeking
a cheap notoriety by running
down selfless national workers like
Mr. Bharucha, and an institution
like the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha
which is to-day the real mouth-
piece of the Bombay Parsis in po-
litics and which renders signal
service in bringing about a better

understanding between the Parsis
and the sister communities.

Will Mr. M. M. Banaji pick up
the gauntlet thrown by me by call-
ing a Parsi Sabha in Bombay to
dissociate itself from the activities
of the premier Parsi political as-
sociation of Bombay?—Yours, etc.
DORAB E. BANAJI.
Poona, Sept. 10.

ANTI-INDIAN PROP- AGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—May I draw the attention
of your readers to the September
number of the Indian State Rail-
ways Magazine, a publication
which bears the crest of the Gov-
ernment of India, is printed by a
local Anglo-Indian Press and pub-
lished by one Major F. H. Bud-
den?

The object of publishing this
journal, we are told, is to do ad-
vertising propaganda amongst the
travelling public so as to make
the Indian State Railways popu-
lar. Most of the stories contributed
to it are written by Anglo-Indian
officials who get the materials for
their literary attempts from Khan-
samas, Khilnadgans, Ayas and
sweepers. You will therefore find
that not infrequently the hero of
the plot is a SAB BAHADUR.

Reverting to the September
number, I make no apology for
giving here extracts from two
stories. On page 962 is a story
entitled the "Raja", the hero, of
the story being a monkey named
Jako living in the Simla Hills. In
introducing the "Raja" the writer
says "In the days of her pristine
glory India gave little of Raja to
her rulers—men at whose presence
every head bowed in fear if not
in respect. To-day it is different
a raja may be a ruler or he may
not—he may be just a Hindu of
rank". And so Monkey Jako of
Simla is a Hindu of rank!

On page 927 under the "Peeps
into an Indian Village" the great
Saheb's conversation, or rather
imaginary conversation, with an
Indian villager is given as follows:

"You can hardly restrain
yourself from asking 'And are
you happy under the present
form of Government?' 'Huzoor'
he says 'In the olden days, man-
ny years ago, under the Hindus
and then the Mahomedans we
suffered great tribulations. And
then DHARMES (God) in his
mercy brought the mighty Bri-
tish lion to introduce Law and
Order into our distracted coun-
try."

The writer has made one mistake
—I doubt whether an Indian vil-
lager has any knowledge of the
relation that exists between the
Britisher and the Lion. Will any
future responsible Government in
India allow such propaganda
against its own nationals to be
carried out at the State expenses?
—Yours, etc.

Sept. 10.

NEW HINDI MONTHLY FOR C. P.

The Proprietors of the Indian
Press, Allahabad, propose to start
a new Hindi monthly magazine en-
titled "Prema" from October next.
The monthly will be published by
the Indian Press from their Jub-
bulpore branch.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 9.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bom-
bay, have received the following
quotations by cable from their
London Agents:—

Latest prices:—
Millars Timber and Trading Co.
Ord. 20-3-6.
London Tin Corporation Ord.
20-12-0.
Turner and Newall £3-6-3.
Associated Electrical Industries
£1-4-3.
Attock Oil £1-5-0.
Associated Portland Cement
£1-5-0.
Underground Electric Railways
£1-4-9.
Electric Supply Corp. £2-6-3.
Snia Viscosa £0-2-8.
Belra Railways £1-0-0.
County of London Electric Sup-
ply Ord. £2-6-8.
Marconi International Marine
£1-7-6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.
Ord. £3-6-6.
General Electric Ord. £2-8-8.
London and Thames Haven Oil
Wharves £3-11-0 1/2.
I. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.
£43-0-0.
International Rlys. of C. America
Ord. £1-17-12.
Malaya Plantations £0-12-6.
British Burma Petroleum £0-4-0.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate
£2-3-8.
British S. Africa (Chartered)
£1-13-9.
Fahang Consolidated Ord. £0-3-6.
Wm. Cory and Son £2-19-3.
Market weaker.
Stock of rubber in the U. K.
112,989 tons.
Increase on week 2,589 tons.



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MAYBE climate has weakened your chest and you are subject to bronchial coughs or lung-weakening colds. If so, you will find Peps a price-less boon. Breathing healing pine air from these handy tablets into your lungs every day, will strengthen and protect the weak spots.

When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

PEPS cut Phlegm and Free the Breathing; they stop all Tightness, Soreness, and Wheeziness in the Chest; and Banish the most Stubborn Cough.

Being a breathable medicine in handy tablet form, Peps mark a great advance on liquid 'cough-cures'. Peps act directly on the breathing tubes where trouble is. Druggists mixtures are merely swallowed into the stomach.

Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

PEPS

BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS

Wholesale and medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps in handy tablets. Price 6s. 6d. per box from Messrs. H. B. B. & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents in India: Messrs. H. B. B. & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents in India: Messrs. H. B. B. & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents in India: Messrs. H. B. B. & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



AMUSEMENTS.

Two Days More!

As hundreds were disappointed in not getting a seat, this picture will be continued for Two Days More, by public request.

Saturday 13th and Sunday 14th only at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

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"SHOPWORN ANGEL"

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WELLINGTON TALKIES

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MAD
ERRY

MUSICAL
MONARCHS!

NOISY NEIGHBORS



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The Quillan Family,
Alberta Vaughn,
Theodore Roberts

Mad, Merry, Musical Monarchs...
Kings of Jazz, Masters of Mirth!
But they needed all their stage
tricks when they inherited a South-
ern estate and a feud along with
it!... A delightful, romantic
comedy that will keep you smiling
for days afterward!

PATHE CINEMA.

To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday 4
p.m.



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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

DARING yet TRUTHFUL



"From now on, my
door will be open to
every man but you!"

A sensational dra-
ma of modern love
and divorce.

**NORMA
SHEARER**

in her greatest
triumph

The Divorcee
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
ALL TALKING PICTURE

with
CHESTER MORRIS
CONRAD NAGEL
ROBERT
MONTGOMERY

Can a woman follow a man's code of morals? Here's
the true, amazing story of one woman who dared
to defy society's conventions!

FROM NEXT MONDAY

Dream-Land

A Gorgeous Picture
depicting the love rom-
ance of the mortals of
this World with the
charming damocles of the
Heaven.

Produced by the
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3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
**TILLIE'S PUNCTURED
ROMANCE**

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LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the de-
fated Love Debacle of Fasci-
nating Tillie, Queen of the Cir-
cus.
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But a terrific story out of the
hearts of war-scarred men.

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Extra show: on Saturday, Sun-
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PICTURE
"BACHAI SAKA"
Featuring
Master VITTHAL

YOUR LIFE—OR MINE!

They fought like a madman, these two, for their very lives!
First, one was on top; then the other.
Time passed. Such battle could not last forever!
"You're through! You've got to tell the truth!"
The words came in gasps.
Time was precious. At any moment, Hamby's desperadoes
might return and then it would be all over for Don Joaquin and his
fair bride-to-be. Hark! What's that?
Hoofbeats—nearer, nearer, nearer! The door opens and—but
you'll want to see—

RICHARD DIX

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**"THE GAY
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A Tale of New Spain, of Crackling whips, of swishing crinoline, of
bold Americans, and dashing Dons, of—well Richard Dix is here
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A LUCKY STRIKE COMEDY (2 reels)

Some like her sweetness,
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Some like her tresses,
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You ever haunted by a dazzling Beauty?
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Love that breaks the Heart. Love that makes you
shame! If not then see this haunting Romance.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1930

PEACE OF EUROPE AND WORLD UNSAFE.

Unless Land, Air And Naval Disarmament
Was Made General.

WORLD CONFERENCE NEXT YEAR?

Mr. Henderson On Prevention Of War.

LONDON, Sept. 11. Geneva.—Mr. Henderson in a speech at the League Assembly hoped that any decision to prepare a detailed scheme to carry out M. Briand's proposed European Federation (in which connection he quoted the British memorandum mentioned in the message of 17th July) would only be taken on the authority of the League of Nations. Mr. Henderson dwelt on the need of ratification of Conventions concluded under the auspices of the League. He hoped that the next year would see, practically, universal acceptance of the Optional Clause in the statute of the World Court, and that this year amendments to the Covenant, in order to harmonize it with the Peace Pact, would be accepted. One of the chief tasks of the Imperial Conference would be to consider further contribution of the British Commonwealth to the cause of disarmament.

PREVENTING OUTBREAK OF WAR.

He said that the British Government regarded the treaty of financial assistance as an important measure for the prevention of outbreak of war, and hoped that a definite Convention would be drawn up which the British Government would accept, as it would amendments to the Covenant on one condition, namely, that a general treaty for the reduction and limitation of national armaments would be carried through. Peoples of the world were growing impatient and doubting the good faith of their Governments. Definite progress had been made, as for ex-

ample, the London Naval Treaty, but that was only the first step, and the British Government were ready to go further. Unless, Naval disarmament could be made general and applied to the reduction and limitation of land and air forces, the peace of Europe and the world would not be safe. They hoped that the Preparatory Commission in November would complete its task so that the Council would be able to summon the World Conference on Disarmament next year.—Reuter.

M. Briand On European Federation.

Rugby.—At League Assembly Geneva, to-day M. Briand, addressing a gathering on his European Federation scheme, said that all countries who had replied to his questionnaire favourable to the principle of a Federated Europe. It was logical, said Briand, that the countries which suffered most from the recent War should work together to prevent future war. No conclusion had so far been reached save that some sort of Federation was necessary. He said there were many obstacles in the way of disarmament, but many had been surmounted already. As far as France was concerned it would have been impossible to reduce armaments in the way they had done, if the League had not paved the way to security. He recalled the work of the London Conference and said that as Foreign Minister he was in touch with the neighbour and friendly nation and hoped that accord would be reached which would complete London Agreement.—B.O.W.

PICTORIAL PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA.



The above picture appears in the "New York Times", August 3, with the following caption:—"The British Lion puts his foot down in India. Police in Bombay breaking up a riot of Nationalists in the cause of which nearly 500 persons were injured." We have reproduced it with a view to show how even the innocent camera is made, to misrepresent facts in Western countries. To describe unarmed Satyagrahis receiving police lathis lying down, as a violent crowd is the height of perversity. The above is just a specimen of how foreign minds are poisoned against India.

CONGRESS BAN ON FOREIGN COTTON GOODS

Sir Victor Sassoon On Its Futility

Sir Victor Sassoon in a statement to the Press declared that the terms on which the Boycott Committee has declared its intention to life the ban on certain Indian goods, are not calculated to achieve the object in view. Sir Victor said he was strongly in favour of any movement that would lead to an increased use of Indian made goods, he had, therefore gone carefully into the question as to whether he would sign the undertaking required by the Congress and thus obtain a removal of the boycott from Mills under the management of his firm. He had decided not to do so if only to draw attention to the futility of such action by the Congress in its economic aspect, since no material reduction in the importation of foreign goods would result.

A PLAIN QUESTION.—Continuing he said "the requirement, I understand has been reduced to an undertaking not to import foreign piece-goods between now and the end of December. What are the practical consequences of this? On the one hand concerns like ours, who for economic reasons, have given up the importation of foreign goods cannot decrease their imports to less than nothing, whether they are boycotted or not. On the other hand although the Taty Poda Mill has signed the undertaking, will that mean that their Japanese friends will refrain from selling as much Japanese cloth as India will buy if not via Bombay through other ports?

CONSUMERS' THE REAL VOICE.—Otherwise the undertaking of the Mill will not reduce imports of foreign cloth by a single bale. As for other firms who have in the past imported goods, if they do not consider that such importation is likely to be profitable in the next few months they will not import foreign goods whether they have signed the Congress undertaking or not. On the other hand if they find that it is profitable there is nothing to prevent those who have signed the undertaking from importing through other channels. Any diminution of imports can, and will only be due to lack of buying by wholesalers and retail dealers, the latter of whom are closely in touch with the consumers. If the consumer desires to buy qualities of foreign piece-goods which India cannot supply, he

SIR EBRAHIM HAROON DEAD

Sequel To Overexertion During Election Campaign.

POONA, Sept. 12. Death occurred suddenly at eight this morning of Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, ex-Member of the Council of State and a well-known Muslim leader. It appears that Sir Ebrahim has been unwell for some time and had been frequently ordered complete rest. He overexerted himself during the recent election campaign when he was defeated by two votes. He had an attack of heart trouble on Wednesday night. He died this morning despite best medical attention. Funeral takes place at six this evening.—A. P.

IRIGOYEN LEAVES FOR MONTEVIDEO.

LONDON, Sept. 11. Buenos Aires.—Irigoyen looking worn, crushed and ill and escorted by secret police, has embarked on the Argentine cruiser "Belgrano" for Montevideo, accompanied by his daughter, and also Doctor.—Reuter.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY WORSE OFF.

In the woollen industry the position is almost Gilbertine. At the present time, theoretically, the total requirements of India have to be supplied by two very small mills who can only produce six per cent of her requirements, if the consumer is not to buy foreign goods or to purchase from the boycotted mills.

Five Mills consisting of 44 per cent of spindles and 35 per cent of looms in India have already been stopped for some time, and in some cases have gone into liquidation owing to their inability to compete with Italian and other continental products. It must be apparent, therefore, that what is needed to help these concerns is a protective duty and not a mere political gesture. To my mind it is short-sighted of the Congress to take a line of action which, without in many ways benefiting the industry, tends to alienate the sympathy of those who have in the past incurred much criticism, to say the least of it, by supporting the cause of India.—A. P.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL TAXATION

British Chambers Urge Complete Overhaul.

LONDON, September 11. The association of British Chambers of Commerce, after submitting to questionnaire to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, has reached the conclusion that there is urgent need for complete overhaul of national and local taxation. The local Chambers have unanimously opined that the country's expenditure is excessive and cumulative effect of taxation is especially serious in time of industrial depression, accompanied by a fall in price-levels. Chambers have suggested economies should be effected "inter-alia" in expenditure on labour exchanges, social services, rates of interest on conversion of loans, education, police, pay and pensions, unemployment insurance and also in general cost of administration. Chambers have expressed opinion that present rate of expenditure has most serious effect on export trade.—Reuter.

DRUMMOND SHIELDS LEAVES FOR LONDON.

Geneva.—Drummond Shields, who attended the League discussion on Palestine has left for London. He leaves for Palestine on 19th September to study local conditions and meet representatives of different sections of population. It is hoped that it will be possible to work out policy which will result in the establishment of more harmonious relations between the Jews and Arabs.—Reuter.

Touring Textile Mills Strike Settlement.

LONDON, Sept. 11. Roubaix.—Owners of the Tourcoing textile mills have accepted the new proposals made by the Minister of Labour for settlement of strike. Work is being resumed on Monday.—Reuter.

Rugby.—London, on Wednesday night, experienced one of the heaviest thunderstorms of the year. Heavy lightning and thunder was accompanied by torrential rain over one inch falling in less than a hour in parts. Part of the roads and suburban rail traffic were temporarily disorganised and roads were flooded. Little serious damage was done although some houses were struck by lightning.—L. O. W.

PRESSURE AND PERSUASION IN HUBLI.

Patel Brings 100 Gundas With Lathis.

HUBLI, Sept. 11. Pretty high recording of votes in Hubli taluka was due to the use made of Local Boards and Municipalities. Besides these semi-Government institutions and cooperative organizations were made use of. Despite the help of these and tremendous efforts made by candidates, their friends polling is not likely to be more than 30 per cent. EXERTIONS OF VILLAGE HEADS.—Teachers of Hubli Municipal schools are using all their influence with students against the wishes of their guardians to form students processions. Except a dozen or two the whole student world refrained from taking part in procession of council walls. Students enthusiastically participated in vast members in Congress processions. Long before polling voters were crowded together in some parts of the polling stations and were let out after recording votes. Village officers were exerting themselves to get voters their poll but the awakening in villages is fast undermining the influence of even all-powerful village officers. It is this influence that drove some riots to register votes. One Patel had about 100 gundas with lathis and ordered them to come out flourishing lathis seeing the peaceful activities of volunteers. GREAT RESENTMENT AGAINST CANDIDATES.—Hubli observed complete hartal. Black flag prabhat ferries paraded the whole city. National songs, black flags, flying from house tops shops marked the day. Endeavours by the Municipal President asking citizens to desist from hoisting and observing hartal failed miserably. Peace loving citizens thankfully appreciated efforts of Congress workers and officials in controlling the situation. Great resentment prevails at conduct of candidates and some of their agents.

Nagpur Labour Leader Arrested

NAGPUR, Sept. 11. Mr. Naidu, pleader, President of the Nagpur Textile Union was arrested this afternoon. Mr. Naidu had exerted himself much in yesterday's closing of the both mills. Mr. M. P. Jog, captain of the volunteers, Mr. Nimbalkar and Mr. Bhide, medical students, Mr. Radkar, law student and Mr. Thakur and three others were arrested this afternoon in the Congress House.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE TRAGEDY.

Trial Of Suspect Begins

SIR C. TEGART'S EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11. The trial commenced to-day before a Special Tribunal at Alipore of Sgt. Dinesh Chandra Majumdar, Law student belonging to 4 Parganas District, under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, Explosive Substances Act and Arms Act and on charges of entering into conspiracy with Anuja Sen Gupta, deceased, to kill Sir Charles Tegart by throwing bombs at him in Dalhousie Square on August 25. The court room and precincts were strongly guarded by armed police and even press representatives were subjected to closest scrutiny before being allowed to enter. Majumdar is aged about 23, and was seated in the dock barefooted and with only a white 'chaddar' over his body.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Public Prosecutor, Rai Nagesh Nath Bannerjee Bahadur, narrated the circumstances leading to the outrage and the story of how Sen Gupta and Majumdar were chased after the incident. Sen Gupta who carried two live bombs, one six-chambered revolver, one cigar and some cash staggered and fell while running away and died immediately afterwards. Majumdar kept his pursuers at bay by pointing a revolver at them until he was secured by a traffic constable. On a search being made, one live bomb, one six-chambered 320 bore loaded revolver and misfired cartridge, four spare cartridges, one cigar and some cash were found in his possession. He received certain injuries probably because of splinters of the bomb hitting him. The Chief Inspector of Explosives visited the scene immediately afterwards and took charge of the bombs and the splinters. He was of opinion that they were of the latest pattern having been made of aluminium shell. He also opined that they might be lighted with a burning cigar. It was significant, remarked the Public Prosecutor, that both Sen Gupta and Majumdar who were known to each other possessed a cigar. In the opinion of the Arms Act Inspector, both the revolvers discovered were in working order. Explaining the sections under which Majumdar was prosecuted, the Public Prosecutor said that the accused was further charged with the murder of his confederate Sen Gupta, Sir Charles Tegart and Mr. F. D. Bartley, Senior Deputy Commissioner, examined by the Public Prosecutor, repeated the evidence they had given before the Coroner when inquest was held on the body of Sen Gupta.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

Bombs In Vegetable Bundle?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11. Following raid on a house in Jorabagan district in North Calcutta yesterday as a result of which a number of arrests were made, several other houses were searched and four more arrests were made. The man who carried the bundle of vegetables which it is alleged contained bombs, gave his name as Bimal Chandra Roy, and is reported to be an inhabitant of Khurda.

TYPE OF BOMBS.

The bomb and shells that have been discovered are said to be of the type used in connection with the Dalhousie Square outrage of which Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was a victim.—A. P.

Rugby.—Mr. E. R. Merrill of Southport, Lancashire, riding a Rudge machine won 226 miles race for Manx Motor Cycling Club Grand Prix on Thursday by only nineteen seconds at the average speed of 60.49 miles per hour. G. W. Wood also on Rudge was second. There were 47 starters.—B. O. W.

SJT. MATHURADAS TRICUMJI.

Removed To Belgaum Jail. (From Our Correspondent). NEW DELHI, Sept. 12. Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji, member of the Congress Working Committee who was undergoing imprisonment in Delhi Jail was transferred to Belgaum Jail in the Bombay Presidency, for which place he left this morning by the G. I. P. Mail.

YEOTMAL ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

"Fourth Dictator" Appointed. (From Our Correspondent). YEOTMAL, Sept. 11. To-day's batch of 5 volunteers was led by Mr. Ramkrishnapant Deshmukh of Kondoli for Forest Satyagraha to Karagaon reserve forest, with cattle. All were arrested except the cattle. Two were released before trial. Mr. Pande S. D. M. sentenced them under 26 G Forest Act to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Vihwanath Vinchurkar, a volunteer was arrested under Section 117 IPC. Mr. Bharucha S. D. M. sentenced him to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Anurao Sakle, Pleader, Hon. Secretary to the Yeotmal District Association, and a prominent worker was arrested under Section 117 I. P. C. His case is to come off on the 12th instant. Mr. M. P. Kolhe, Chairman, Yeotmal District Council, and ex-M.L.C. has been appointed 4th dictator of the "War Council."

Benares Arrests.

BENARES, Sept. 11. Thakur Prasad Narain Singh, ex-Chairman, Benares District Board and an ex-M.L.C., Dewan Vijayapur Raj, President, Tahsil Congress Committee were arrested in Kadirabad village and were brought here. Laidhar Dube was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 to-day.—A. P.

Rugby.—About 150 wounded ex-Servicemen who are still under treatment in various London hospitals under the aegis of the Ministry of Pensions were entertained by the invitation of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon. It was the third party of the kind held recently.—B.O.W.

KURDS DISSATISFIED WITH ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY

Pitched Battle Follows Demonstration. 13 Killed; 35 Injured.

BHAGHDAD, September 11. Kurdish dissatisfaction at the new Anglo-Iraq Treaty was manifested by violent opposition to General Elections and refusal to vote, culminating in a pitched battle between demonstrators and police outside Government offices. Sulaimani rioters were armed with revolvers, daggers and sticks. Authorities were obliged to call out police to subdue the enraged Kurds who for the time blocked Government offices. 13 were killed in the rioting including one Iraqi soldier, and 35 wounded including four soldiers and nine policemen.—Reuter

MAKE BOYCOTT COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

"Folly To Dissipate Energies In Many Channels."

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11. Munshi Iswar Saran ex-M.L.A. who has recently joined the Congress in the course of a letter to press says: "It is nothing short of folly to dissipate our limited energies and resources in too many channels. For the time being let Congress make boycott completely successful. To be honest we shall have to strive a great deal more strenuously and systematically before success will be in sight. Truth to tell, it is far away as yet. Our achievement so far is no more than mere fleabite." Munshi Iswar Saran deprecates closing of schools and picketing of polling booths as a waste of time.—A. P.

Banks Offer Of Help To Argentine Govt.

LONDON, Sept. 11. New York.—A message from Buenos Aires says that three British and two American Banks combined are offering the new Argentine Government a short-term loan, totalling thirteen million pesos, to tide over the present crisis. The question of security has been waived.—Reuter.